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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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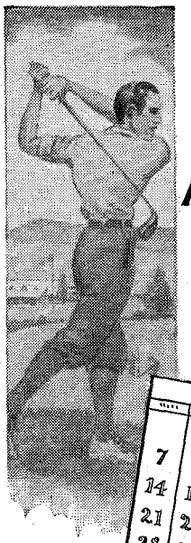

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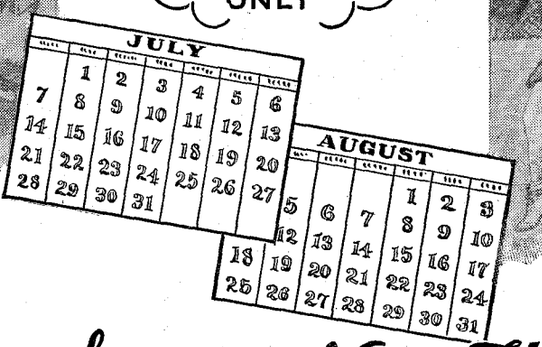

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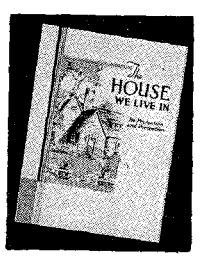

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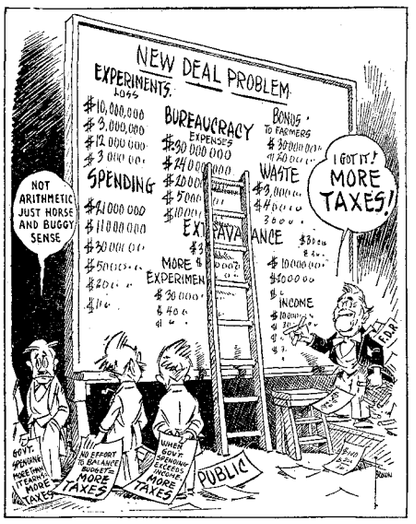
The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Would Tax the Rich to Bring About "A Wider Distribution of Wealth"—Message Called "New Artificial Barrier to Recovery" by Bardo, "Sound" by Green—Twenty-Two Senators Advocate Early Action by Congress—Press in Uproar Over Proposals



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The Last to Get the Answer

—Brown in the New York Herald Tribune

"A wider distribution of wealth." In that phrase President Roosevelt struck the keynote and outlined the objective of his special message to Congress on taxes last week.

Inheritance taxes on large bequests, increased taxes on large individual and corporate incomes, elimination of tax-exempt securities—these were his proposals in a nutshell, and the suddenness with which he set them forth made the country blink.

The essential idea is not, however, a new one with the President. Three years ago, in his speech accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination, he declared that "men and women, forgotten in the political philosophy of the government of the last years, look to us here for guidance and for more equitable opportunity to share in the distribution of national wealth."

A Basic Purpose

The same idea has bobbed up in several of his utterances since then. In fact, it may be called a basic purpose of the whole New Deal. "Do what we may to inject health into our ailing economic order," the President has said, "we can not make it endure for long unless we can bring about a wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income."

Yet, for the most part, New Deal measures hitherto have aimed to equalize wealth by leveling it up—the Social Security Bill (see page 5) which was adopted by the Senate last week, for example. The new Roosevelt tax proposals aim to equalize wealth by leveling it down.

"No more revolutionary tax proposal ever has gone to Congress from the White House," according to Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.).

Answer to Conservatives

J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), declares:

"There is no manner of doubt in any political mind in Washington that this message is Mr. Roosevelt's answer to those conservative interests which have arrayed themselves against him in his battle for banking reform, for control and eventual elimination of utility holding-companies, and the extension of the usefulness of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

"Also it serves as an answer to those interests which found greatest satisfaction in the curb placed upon his policies by the Supreme Court's decision in the Schechter case, outlawing the fundamentals of the NRA. . . .

"That this message takes Mr. Roosevelt once more distinctly to the Left is another matter upon which all hands agreed. . . .

"The only comfort the conservatives may derive from this legislation is that it will go part of the way, at least, toward balancing the budget. The budget-balancers, to be sure, would prefer to have expenditures reduced. Few, if any, of them have ever advocated additional taxation."

Views of Bardo and Green

In a telegram to The Literary Digest, Clinton L. Bardo, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, declares that the President's proposal "to impose further tax burdens upon the income of industry presents a new uncertain element which can only act as a new artificial barrier to recovery," and adds:

"Carried to its ultimate conclusion, this program means that the investments of millions of stockholders and billions of dollars in our industrial enterprises will ultimately be distributed through the growing bureaucracy and disappear from wages and profits of the economic structure."

In another telegram to The Digest, however, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, remarks:

"It is my opinion that the tax proposals submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt are economically and socially sound. There is a wide-spread feeling, in many instances amounting to definite conviction, that the burden of taxation is not equitably imposed or distributed. This state of mind is resulting in an increase in social discontent. There is no way by which society can meet and deal with the problem of swollen fortunes except through the exercise of the taxing power of the Government."

"See Anything Wrong With That, Uncle?"

—Kirby in the New York World-Telegram

Proposals in Detail

President Roosevelt starts from the premise that taxes should be levied according to benefits received and ability to pay.

Furthermore, he believes that "The transmission from generation to generation of vast fortunes by will, inheritance or gift is not consistent with the ideals and sentiments of the American people."

This leads him to his first proposal, which is that, in addition to the present tax on estates, Congress levy an inheritance tax (amount unspecified) on all "very large" bequests received by any one beneficiary. The proceeds of this tax, he says, should be used to reduce the national debt, because, "By so doing, we shall progressively lighten the tax burden of the average taxpayer, and, incidentally, assist in our approach to a balanced budget."

Vast personal incomes, the President declares, are attributable not only to individual ability, effort or luck but also to

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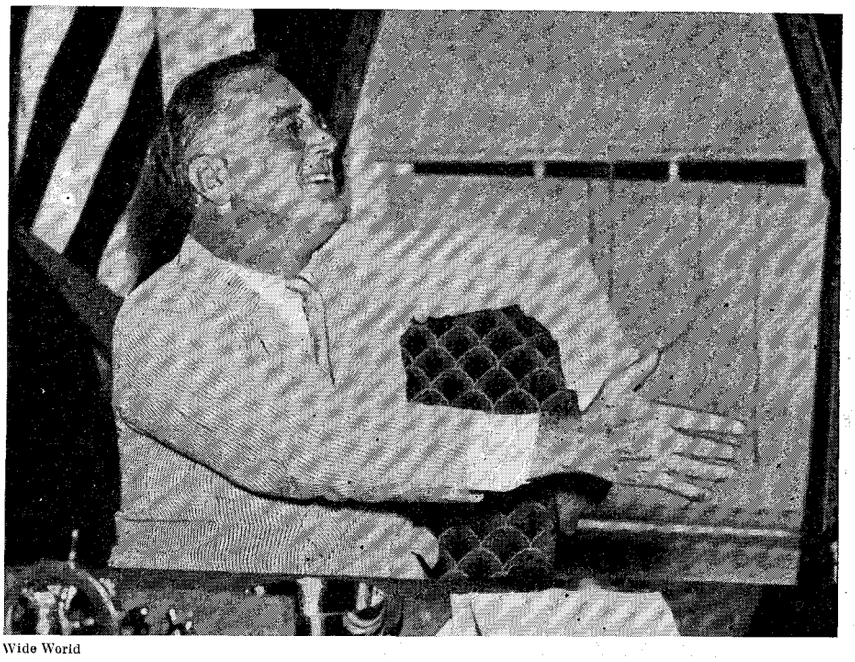

Wide World

President Roosevelt, who last week handed Congress a tax-the-rich plan

"opportunities for advantage which government itself contributes." Hence, it is up to the Government to restrict such incomes by very high taxes, he says. He proposes, consequently, that the taxes upon "very great" individual incomes be increased.

Exactly what he has in mind when he refers to "very large" bequests or "very great" individual incomes he does not say.

On his next proposal the President is more definite. He suggests that the principle of graduated taxation be applied to corporations precisely as it is now applied to individuals. The income tax is now 13¾ per cent. for all corporations. President Roosevelt proposes that it be reduced to 10¾ per cent. for the smaller corporations but that rates be graduated upward to a maximum of 16¾ per cent. on the largest corporations.

His reasoning at this point is that corporations receive advantages from government in proportion to their size and that vast concentrations of capital should be ready to carry burdens commensurate with their advantages. He declares, moreover, that small enterprises should be protected, for without them "our competitive economic society would cease."

Three further proposals round off the message. The President urges that the tax-exemption privilege be removed from Federal, State, and local bonds; he declares that "ultimately" unnecessary holding-companies should be eliminated from all lines of business and, finally, he asks that the so-called nuisance taxes scheduled to expire this year be extended.

"No proposal in the exciting history of New Deal legislation has burst upon Congress and national opinion with more deep social drama than President Roosevelt's program to break up vast aggregations of wealth and approach a balanced budget along the road of social taxation," Edwin D. Canham writes from Washington to *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.).

The tax message was roundly cheered when it was read in the House. Save for Senator Huey P. Long, the Senate received it in silence.

The Louisiana Senator, known far and wide for his share-the-wealth clubs and speeches, wandered happily around the Senate chamber during the reading, grimacing, grinning, and pointing to his chest.

"I just want to say 'Amen,' " he remarked as the reading ended.

Senators' Round Robin

A few days later, he urged the President to demand immediate action on the tax proposals, but he refused to sign a round robin in which twenty-two progressive Senators of all parties announced that they were willing to stay in session until action was taken.

The Republicans who signed the round robin were Senators Borah, Nye, Norris, Norbeck, Capper, and Frazier.

"It is absurd to call the President's tax program a share-the-wealth program," Senator Borah declares. "It is, in fact, nothing more than a share-the-burden-of-government program."

Uproar in the Press

In the American press, meanwhile, the President's message created a veritable uproar.

In general, the attitude of more conservative newspapers toward the tax program runs from skepticism to outright opposition, but every other shade of opinion on the subject is also represented.

The President's tax message, says the El Paso *Times* (Dem.), is "a sound treatise on modern economics and taxation," and the Washington *News* (Ind.), a Scripps-Howard newspaper, believes that "with the general philosophy set forth there can be, in our opinion, little for any fair-minded citizen to challenge."

"It should be obvious to every thinking American," declares the Madison (Wis.) *Capital-Times* (Ind.), "that there must be a wider distribution of our national income if business and industry are to be put upon a sound economic basis."

In the opinion of the Topeka *Daily Capital* (Rep.), "The average American has just enough resentment in his soul to wish the President success, at least in his effort to break up these big estates through inheritance taxes and force the sons of the rich to work and make money, themselves, which they delight in spending so lavishly while millions of Americans are going hungry."

But these are by no means the dominant notes struck on editorial pages. Many newspapers lambaste the President's proposals, and several gibe at him for attempting to steal the thunder of Senator Long and convert it into political ammunition for 1936.

"The program is described as a 'share-the-wealth' program," protests the Idaho *Statesman* (Rep.). "It is not that. It is a 'destroy-the-wealth' program; it is one more blow at industry, one more notice that the Government intends to gobble up the profits of private enterprise, one more factor designed to keep capital sealed up in its hole and to prevent the return of prosperity."

"President Roosevelt's amazing demand for the imposition of new and stifling taxes upon American industry," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "has the appearance of a bald political stroke. . . . The President without warning bears down upon the slowly reviving forces of returning prosperity with a tax program to lure hosannas from the something-for-nothing followers of Huey Long, 'Doc' Townsend, Upton Sinclair and the whole tribe of false prophets."

To the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), "The President's program for redistributing wealth through confiscatory taxation of big business and big incomes so closely resembles that of Huey Long as to indicate both its inspiration and its political purpose. . . . For the time being he has silenced Huey and taken him into camp. However hard it comes, the Kingfish must perforce applaud."

"It is often difficult to understand the motives that inspire some of Mr. Roosevelt's actions," remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.). "It was never harder than it is just now. Why throw into a crowded Congressional hopper a program which is sure to upset carefully-laid legislative plans and certain to confuse public thinking still further?

"If there is politics in it, it is poor politics. If it is a case of trying to take another long trip on the road to reform, it is the worst possible time to set out on so arduous a journey. If it is in the nature of a concession to Huey Long and others like him whose only philosophy is to 'soak the rich,' it is a move of which we had not thought the President capable.

"But whatever is behind it, the call is clear for an aroused opposition to this purely socialistic experiment. Brought into being on the same day that Congress passed the Social Security and Wagner Labor Bills, it puts before American business dark prospects of tax burdens that may easily break its steadily weakening back."

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America's Attempt to Ease Human Ills

Social Security Bill, Passed by Both Houses of Congress, Is Aimed at Meeting Life's Hazards; Welfare Leaders Indorse Plan; Unqualified Approval Among Editors Scarce

America's first broad legislative attempt to alleviate human misery, by attacking such fundamental sources as old age, unemployment, illness, and dependency, was in the hands of a joint Congressional conference committee early this week, being smoothed out for the President's signature.

Administration leaders were seeking to remove the last-minute amendment adopted on motion of Senator Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, providing that private pension-system already in effect in industry be exempt from the workings of the act.

With the Washington *News* (Ind.), they feared that the change would "go far toward nullifying its splendid purposes," by opening the measure to outlawry by the Supreme Court. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, co-author with Representatives David J. Lewis of Maryland and Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, is convinced that the original bill is constitutional, despite contentions that due process is denied by its employers' pay-roll taxation-clause.

The legislation was passed by the House of Representatives on April 19 by 372 to 33, and finally approved by the Senate on June 29 by 76 to 6. The only Democratic Senator to vote against it, A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, declared:

"It would take all the romance out of life. We might as well take a child from the nursery, give him a nurse, and protect him from every experience that life affords."

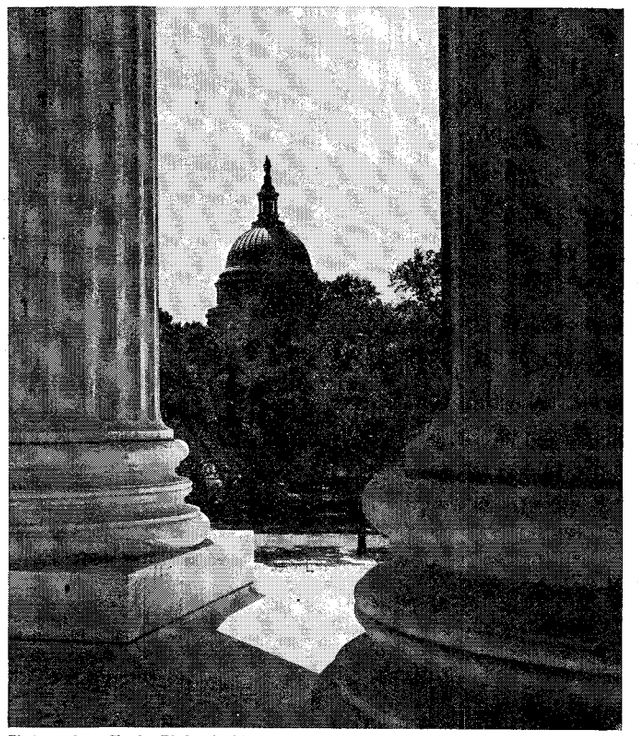
Social Security Abroad

Altho many countries and some States, beginning with Wisconsin, have adopted programs aimed at meeting these life-hazards, this is America's first such comprehensive move.

An extensive system of social insurance has long existed in Great Britain. Six kinds of compulsory insurance are in effect in Germany. There is no State unemployment protection in France, but sickness, old age, and maternity are covered. Austria, Bulgaria, the Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries have compulsory insurance in various forms. The American scheme embodies features of many of these.

When President Roosevelt announced his objectives, he pointed out that the plan did not contemplate immediate achievement of the millennium, and, in submitting it, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi explained that it was no "cure-all."

"All the American people will reap benefits under the social-security legislation," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins told Wellesley College graduates last week. Directly, Administration experts expect, it will affect 27,000,000 under the permanent old-age and unemployment provisions, 1,000,000 by emergency assistance to the needy, 1,000,000 dependent children, 300,000 to 500,000 crippled children, and about 100,000 blind persons.



Photograph by Charles Phelps Cushing

The Capitol as seen through the columns of the new Supreme Court Building: It is the Supreme Court that stands as the last great hurdle for social-security legislation

Scope and Operation

In scope and operation, its terms include:

Old Age: States will get immediate Federal grants for pensions for needy persons over sixty-five. State outlays will be matched dollar-for-dollar up to $15 a month. The Federal Government appropriates $49,750,000 to carry the plan through the first year, and required sums thereafter. (Thirty-three States and Alaska now have State pension-laws with a $15-a-month average.)

A permanent system of annuities for persons over sixty-five provides benefits to be paid in ratio of wages earned before the retirement date, payment ranging from $10 to $85 a month. Farm-laborers, domestics, casual labor, and employees of certain institutions are excluded.

The plan is supported by an equal pay-roll tax on employers and employees—1 per cent. of wages paid in the years 1937 to 1939, 1½ per cent. in 1940 to 1942, 2 per cent. in 1943 to 1945, 2½ per cent. in 1946 to 1948, and 3 per cent. thereafter.

Unemployment: Stimulation to the establishment of State insurance systems will come from the imposition of a uniform pay-roll tax to support the program, and provision for a refund of 90 per cent. of collections to States which establish a Federally-approved system.

The tax would be 1 per cent. in 1936, 2 per cent. in 1937, and 3 per cent. thereafter. The Federal Government will pay administrative costs for States, which will be free to set up plans of their own choice, subject to Washington approval.

Dependent Children: States will pay two-thirds and the Federal Government one-third. The maximum Federal contribution will be $6 a month for one child in a family and $4 a month for each other child in a family. An appropriation of $24,750,000 is authorized for 1936 and a "sufficient" sum annually thereafter.

An appropriation of $1,500,000 will be made annually to enable the United States Children's Bureau to cooperate with State welfare-agencies in extending and improving work among homeless or neglected children, especially those in rural areas. Each State with an approved plan will be allotted $10,000 a year, and the remainder will be divided on a rural population basis.

Health: Each State with an approved system will get a $20,000 outright allotment for maternal and infant care. Furthermore, on the basis of the number of live births in each State, $1,800,000 will be divided among them.

Assistance for crippled children would be supplied on a dollar-for-dollar basis, in medical, surgical, and corrective services. Each State with a satisfactory program would get $20,000 annually, the balance of a $2,850,000 annual appropriation to be divided on the basis of need.

The present annual appropriation for vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled will be increased from $1,097,000 to $1,938,000, apportionment to be in accordance with existing law.

The amount of $8,000,000 will be appropriated annually to help States maintain adequate public-health services.

(Continued on page 29)

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In Brief Review

Labor Progress: Labor was the topic for three big head-lines last week:

1. The House passed the Wagner Labor Relations Bill.
2. The Railway Labor Executives Association declared in favor of immediate Federal ownership and operation of the railroads.
3. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, hung a "Communists Not Wanted" sign over the door of every local belonging to the A. F. of L.

The much-mooted Wagner bill gives new life to Section 7-A of the old NIRA—it relegalizes collective bargaining. To Mr. Green, it is "the Magna Carta of Labor." To its opponents, it is a "legislative lemon," because it "surely is unconstitutional." Already approved by the Senate, it was adopted by the House in somewhat different form without a record vote and went into conference.

Setting up a permanent Labor Relations Board, the bill guarantees the workers' right to bargain collectively, grants them freedom to organize without external intimidation, provides that a majority of workers in any bargaining unit shall represent all workers embraced by that unit, but reserves the right of minorities to present grievances.

Because "the railways have come under the practically complete domination of the banking and financial interests of the country," the Railway Labor Executives Association wants the Federal Government to take them over, manage, and operate them.

Announcement of the most categorical stand ever taken by any of the powerful railroad unions came from the representatives of conductors, clerks, machinists, and maintenance-of-way workers.

"The only solution for the railroad problem at the present time," commented Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, Chairman of the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee.

Any local union affiliated with the A. F. of L. which harbors Communists within its membership will be deprived of its charter, William Green warned as a drive against Communism in the ranks of labor began.

* * *

Seeks Wholesale Deportations: Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, of Texas, thumbed through 50,000 letters supporting his Deportation Bill which has already won the approval of 150 Congressmen and 155 organizations, said to represent about 5,000,000 people.

As outlined by Representative Dies, on June 22, the bill would, first, bar all immigration of pioneer immigrants who do not have relatives in this country; second, make mandatory the deportation of 3,500,000 aliens for illegal entry; third, give 4,000,000 aliens, legally in this country, twelve months in which to become citizens; fourth, require all aliens to secure Department of Labor permits; fifth, provide for the gradual reunion of families not likely to become public charges when the economic situation improves.

Clash Over Utility Bill

President Insists Upon the "Death-Sentence" Section After House Committee Extracts It and Substitutes a Milder Provision

When President Roosevelt returned to Washington from New York on Monday he found himself facing a bit of a revolt in the House of Representatives.

It developed last week over the Utility Holding-Company Bill and threatened to affect other parts of the Administration's legislative program as well.

As recently passed by the Senate, the utility bill provided for the dissolution by 1942 by holding-companies—with some exceptions—in the public-utility field. Last week, the House Interstate Commerce Committee extracted this section—the so-called "death sentence"—from the bill and substituted a milder one. Under the House bill, the Securities and Exchange Commission would be empowered to dissolve utility holding-companies, but such action would be permissive rather than mandatory.

President's Attitude

Hearing of this move, the President insisted that the "death-sentence" section be retained. Nor was he discouraged when Congressmen told him they doubted that the section could be forced through the House. He felt certain that it could be, he intimated, if the Representatives were obliged to go on record when they voted on the section, and he suggested parliamentary means to bring this about.

The President thereupon left on a week-end vacation, attending the regatta at New London, Connecticut, and visiting his homes in Hyde Park and New York City. But meanwhile Congressional resistance stiffened, and there were signs that a clash between the House and the White House over the utility holding-company bill might give Washington a particularly warm week.

Press Views

In the opinion of the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), the utility holding-company bill, as passed by the Senate is, on the whole, "valuable and needed legislation, promising protection to the public and to the investors in utility companies. If the bill goes too far, particularly in its provisions for abolition of unnecessary holding-companies within a period of seven years, this is due to the flagrant abuses that have characterized the operations of these agencies. The holding-companies have brought retribution upon themselves, just as unrestricted and hurtful speculation brought the securities and exchange control legislation of a year ago. . . .

"It should be observed that the great losses to utility investors were suffered before efforts on the holding-company bill were begun, and that those losses represented the depression shrinkage of the inflated values at which the securities were sold."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.) declares that "Deletion of the 'death sentence' from the public utility holding-company bill as reported in the House of Representatives is good news for millions of utility investors and for many others who fear similar destructive attacks by the Government on business. . . .

"The 'death sentence' may be put back in the bill before it is finally passed. But the slightest prospect that it may be made less drastic is encouraging."

Kidnaper's Sentence

Harmon W. Waley, twenty-four-year-old former convict, and his nineteen-year-old wife, Margaret, pleaded "guilty" on June 21 to the $200,000 George Philip Weyerhaeuser kidnaping at Tacoma, Washington. The court sentenced Waley to forty-five years under the "Lindbergh Law"; but his wife's plea twice was rejected by the court. Eligible for pardon in fifteen years, Waley was taken to the United States Penitentiary on McNeil Island, a few miles from the scene of the crime, until Attorney General Homer S. Cummings designates where he must serve his sentence.

Permitted to say a last few words, Waley turned his speech into a plea for his wife: "She never knew until the Sunday after the kidnaping that we had the boy. . . . She rented the house in Spokane (where the boy was kept) without knowing about the kidnaping."

But Waley's plea and that of Stephen J. O'Brien, attorney for the couple appointed by the Court, failed, and Mrs. Waley must stand trial in the same Federal court-room where her husband was sentenced.

Heavenly Stepchild

For forty years I.C. 342 was of no importance to astronomers. Last Sunday those two letters followed by three digits became a celestial somebody—No. 3 spiral nebula of the Universe. Less than 1,000,000 light-years from Earth, I.C. 342 is in the "local supergalaxy" which includes the Milky Way, the Clouds of Magellan, the great nebula of *Andromeda*, the vast spiral nebula known as Messier 33, and others in Earth's "back yard."

Photographic plates used in a special photographic telescope brought out, for the first time, the faint, spiral arms attached to the nebular nucleus. The final unmasking of the heavenly stepchild was done at the Oak Ridge Station of the Harvard Observatory, altho several of the world's more powerful telescopes had been focused on I.C. 342 for some time.

I.C. 342, then a faint nebular nucleus, was discovered four decades ago. At that time it was listed as visually of the twelfth magnitude. It was discovered by W. F. Denning, an English amateur astronomer.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Eden's Makes Continental Tour After England Gives Germany a Navy, and Thereby Vexes France; Happy Ending Due in Anglo-Irish Controversy; Yugoslav Dictatorship Going

Anthony Eden, Britain's handsome and adroit Minister for League of Nations Affairs, faced the first big test in this new post when he met Premier Pierre Laval at Paris last week to explain to the French Government that Britain's action in making a naval agreement with Germany outside the Versailles Treaty was the result of a fully considered decision.

That decision, backed by British public opinion, was to try to get rid of War memories and the War mentality by giving Germany a new deal.

The pith of M. Laval's reply to Mr. Eden seemed to be that he stood firm by the French doctrine that the organization of collective security must precede any legalization of Germany's rearmament.

France's weakness in the situation was said to lie in the fact that M. Laval's Government is a somewhat precarious compromise, and that almost its only security lies in the extent to which its foreign policy is supported at home.

M. Laval's View-Point

Premier Laval, in a statement issued after his conversation with Mr. Eden, said, in part: "We are in agreement that France and England should remain faithful to the common duty to work in the closest manner in the organization of peace and collective security."

Describing M. Laval's statement as somewhat vague, a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* wrote that what probably really happened was that Premier Laval had informed Mr. Eden that there was no use in Germany bringing to Paris any proposals for new navy, air, and army standards unless Germany accepted, in principle at least, the Eastern European Pact, and gave agreement to French ideas in the Danubian area.

Mr. Eden was reported to have told M. Laval that while the British Government would continue to try to get Germany to come into the pact, it was the opinion of London, as well as of Berlin, that any chance of success along that line had been almost completely ruined by the Franco-Russian Treaty. For this Treaty M. Laval was never enthusiastic. He inherited his view from the late Foreign Minister Jean-Louis Barthou.

Conference at Rome

Following his departure for Rome, where Mr. Eden conferred with Premier Benito Mussolini, he was expected to have another meeting with M. Laval in Paris.

(Editorial comment on British, French, and German reaction to the Anglo-German naval pact appears on page 12.)

In saying farewell to Mr. Eden as he left for Rome, Premier Laval was understood to have advised him informally to "go easy"

Acme

Anthony Eden

in trying to talk to Premier Mussolini about his quarrel with Ethiopia "lest the Italians be offended, and further shake the united Anglo-Italian-French front" worked out in Stresa last May.

At their first meeting last Monday Premier Mussolini and Mr. Eden were reported to have discussed the cession of the Abyssinian Province of Ogadan to Italy and a grant to Italy of the right to build a railway connecting Italian Somaliland on the south and Eritrea on the north.

As far as the Anglo-German naval agreement was concerned, Rome cables indicated that Mr. Eden was likely to hear from Signor Mussolini fewer objections on technical grounds than he had heard in Paris.

The Italian Foreign Ministry, it was said, was rather pleased than not with one aspect of the question. The effect of German naval rearmament, it was held, would be to add the North Sea as a place of preoccupation for Britain and France.

As a result, they might be less determined to concentrate some of their naval forces in the Mediterranean. So, it was felt, Italy automatically would find her prestige in the Mediterranean increased, and her friendship would become more valuable to the other Powers.

Two Statements

The departure from London of the German delegates to the Anglo-German naval conference last Sunday was marked by a communiqué from the British Foreign Office, and by a statement from Maj. Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Special Ambassador.

In the communiqué it was pointed out that there had been "a full and frank exchange of views on such questions as the future qualitative (category) limits and the programs of future naval construction."

It also was announced that the expression both of Germany's views and of suggestions of the British Government in regard to a future general agreement on naval limitation would be communicated confidentially to the Government of other interested Powers.

Views exchanged between Anglo-German representatives necessarily were tentative, said the communiqué, because "the ultimate decisions at the future international naval conference are dependent on the attitude of the other naval Powers."

In his farewell message to the British press, Major von Ribbentrop said that Germany had not the slightest intention of trying to drive a wedge between Britain and France. Major von Ribbentrop is known as one of Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler's closest confidants. He has been described as a man of shrewd diplomatic ability, widely traveled, and with an excellent command of English.

Major von Ribbentrop also said that "we all ought to try to be wise and forget our domestic troubles in the old world," and he added: "If we all want a renaissance of the West, as Chancellor Hitler said in his speech, we must learn to think in a broader way and believe therein. Now, finally, you want to know what the next steps might be. On this I will make a personal remark.

"People say I have made it my life task to help bring about a close collaboration between Britain, France, and Germany in which the other European States would gladly join. I believe these people are right and I am convinced we are on the best road now."

Anglo-Irish Peace-Pact

The Anglo-Irish controversy was seen to be approaching a happy ending in a proposed treaty of peace with Great Britain. Conflict reached the high point in June, 1932, when President Eamon de Valera refused to recognize financial agreements made by the preceding Government of William T. Cosgrave. According to a high source, quoted by an Associated Press correspondent at Dublin, the proposed peace-draft includes pledges made by the two nations concerned.

The Free State would agree never to declare a republic unless the people, by plebiscite, ordered a political separation from Britain. Also the Free State would promise always to help defend Britain from

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aggression and would never permit any base of operations by an enemy of Britain to be established in the Free State.

On her part Great Britain would pledge its approval of the idea of a plebiscite whenever one might be thought necessary. Further, Britain would abolish the post of Governor-General at Dublin and provide for the inclusion of the title and duties of this office with those of the President of the Free State Executive Council.

There would be, moreover, the elimination by Britain of jurisdiction it now holds over certain Irish ports. Mutual tariff reductions and preferences would be instituted.

By the projected arrangement, it was pointed out in the press, Britain would get written guaranties of defense assistance, which Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has long desired in return for making the Free State a little more independent.

Furthermore, the Free State was said to need an advantageous commercial pact so there would be a wider sale of its products in Britain.

Dropping Dictatorship

Prince Paul, head of the Regency governing Yugoslavia for eleven-year-old King Peter II, is credited with progressing successfully in his aim to end the seven-year-old dictatorial system established by the late King Alexander in 1929. His most active effort followed the resignation last week of the Cabinet of Premier Bogoljub Yevtich. Prince Paul received a succession of political leaders, including Yevtich's bitterest foe, the former Premier Nikola Uzunovich, who was forced from power last December.

The Croat leader, Dr. Vladko Machek, had several conferences with Prince Paul during which Croat demands—an acute problem in Yugoslavia—were reviewed. Doctor Machek said that the Croat deputies elected in the recent nation-wide balloting would not take their seats in the present Parliament. He asked for new, free, and secret elections, and liberty of the press and of assembly.

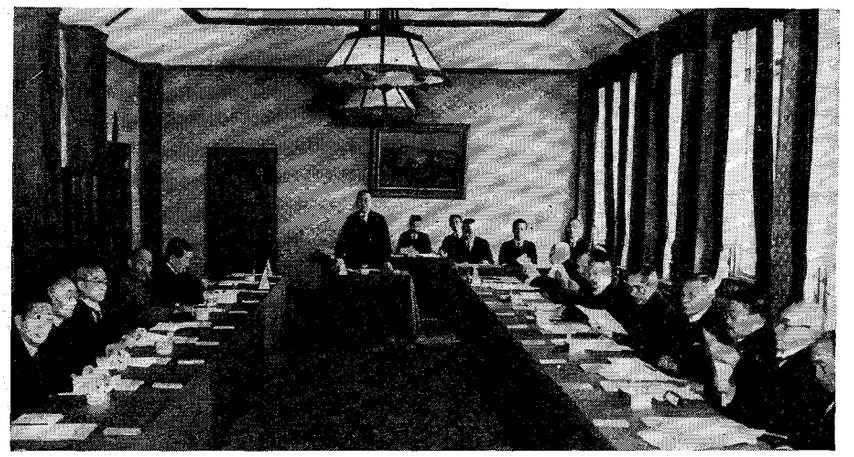
Doctor Machek never has ceased to denounce the terrorism and corruption which accompanied the recent elections. In denying a charge that he and Croats generally were traitors and separatists, Doctor Machek told the press: "We Croats strongly favor a united Yugoslav State and the present dynasty. Altho local needs must not be overlooked, we agree that in the face of foreign countries there must be only one unified Yugoslav nation."

If Prince Paul were victorious in his endeavor to liquidate the dictatorship completely, wrote a Belgrade correspondent of the New York *Times*, Yugoslavia would be the first of European countries to throw off the yoke of a post-War dictatorship, and return to political liberty.

Prince Paul's education at Oxford, and his well-known admiration of British democracy, led him to seek salvation for his country in precisely the opposite direction attempted, with no less patriotism and sincerity, by the late King Alexander, who was brought up in the reactionary atmosphere of the last Russian Czar's court.

Rich Chinese Traders Flee Chahar

Reported Capitulation to Japanese Demands Starts Hegira; Hull Receives Protest from Canton Seeking American Aid



Wide World

Premier Okada addresses the Japanese National Policy Council at Tokyo on the course of action in China

Because the Chinese Government had capitulated to the Japanese demands in North China the Japanese military at Tientsin was reported to have renounced any plans for armed action in China. By dismissing Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan as Governor of Chahar Province and ordering the 132nd Chinese Division to evacuate the Province, Japanese spokesmen intimated, China had brought issues there "to the stage of amicable settlement."

Even extremists among the Japanese Army officers seemed satisfied, and a high government spokesman at Tokyo expressed confidence that the crisis would pass "without the necessity of military operations."

Fearing Japan's relentless penetration of China would soon engulf all Inner Mongolia, wealthy Chinese began a flight from this outpost on the caravan-route across the Gobi Desert. A Kalgan (Chahar Province) Associated Press dispatch said they carried with them their wealth and belongings to seek, farther south, places of greater safety from the surge of Japan's advance into Continental Asia.

Chahar business men and officials agreed that Japan ultimately would reduce Kalgan, the picturesque town of China's Great Wall, the rich Province of Chahar and probably all Inner Mongolia to the status of Hopei Province, which has come under the Japanese Army's virtual domination.

In spite of bitter disagreement among members of the Chinese Central Political Council at Nanking, it was reported from that city that the Council gave its approval on June 20 to the Executive Council's full acceptance of the Japanese demands relating to Hopei and Chahar Provinces.

Protest to Hull

At Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull received a cablegram from Chancellor Chow Lu of Sun Yat Sen University in Canton, asking American aid against Japanese aggression in North China. He requested also that copies of his message be forwarded to other signatories of the Nine Power Treaty.

In the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, replying to questions about the Chinese-Japanese situation, said that Britain was keeping in close touch with the United States regarding developments in the Far East. In a London message to the New York *Times* it was stated that the Baldwin Government apparently was disappointed that so far there had been no response to its suggestion that a body of international experts study the situation in China.

Ethiopia's League Plea

Italian newspaper charges of further "incidents," said an Ethiopian note to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, were "pretexts put forward with the object of justifying active preparations for impending aggression and making it inevitable."

In the note Ethiopia protested against the continued dispatch of Italian troops, and asked that the League Council immediately designate neutral observers to go to Ethiopian territory and inspect the frontier districts bordering on Italian Somaliland, and other colonies. Promising all assistance to these observers, the Ethiopian Government also announced that it would pay immediately the cost of such an investigation "at such a figure as the Council may name."

By way of retort, an authoritative source at Rome told the Associated Press, on the same day that Ethiopia sent its plea to Geneva, that Italy would resign from the League of Nations if the League should interfere in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy.

At London, British Government sources told the Associated Press they regarded these reports as "a bluff," not to be taken seriously because of Premier Mussolini's reaffirmation at the Stresa Conference of his loyalty to the League.

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Prince Criticized

Wales's Friendly Gesture to German Veterans Stirs Controversy

Aneurin Bevan, son of a coal-miner, who has worked as a coal-miner himself, and has been a Laborite Member of Parliament since 1929, sprang into notice on June 19 when, in the House of Commons, he put a leading question to Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's new Foreign Secretary.

Referring to a speech, made by the Prince of Wales at a conference of the British Legion about a week before, in which the Prince commended a suggestion made to him that a visit might be paid by representative members of the Legion to Germany at some future time, Mr. Bevan bluntly asked Sir Samuel whether the Foreign Office approved that "a proposal of this sort should be made by a person occupying the position of the Prince of Wales."

Practise Violated

Apart from the annoyance of the question to some Members of the House, they also noted that Mr. Bevan had violated the constitutional practise that members of the royal family must not be mentioned in connection with politics.

Sir Samuel declined to link the Government with the suggested visit of British veterans in Germany, and asserted: "I neither approve nor disapprove. This is not a matter within the competence of my office. It is the affair of the British Legion."

This speech, coming four days after the formation of the new Baldwin Government, aroused the French and Russian Embassies in London. It was reported that Anthony Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs, during his visit to Paris, might convey assurances to Premier Pierre Laval that there was no political significance in the address.

Trotzky in Norway

Leon Trotzky, once-powerful Soviet official, marked his fifth year as an exile from Russia by suddenly appearing on June 18 at Oslo, Norway, accompanied by his wife. Since April, 1934, when the French police accused him of plotting a "fourth international," the purpose of which was to upset all existing States, M. Trotzky has been living in seclusion somewhere in France, "a long distance from Paris."

M. Trotzky has grown somewhat stouter and has shaved off his beard. The Laborite London *Daily Herald* said that he was "ridden with advanced tuberculosis" and that his journey to the north was "a matter of life or death."

Some years ago M. Trotzky was refused admission into Norway. The Minister of Justice of the present Labor Government, Trygve Lie, advised the Associated Press that his present permit to enter the country was conditioned on Trotzky's promise not to conduct propaganda against Norway or any friendly State.

Mexico's New Internal Struggle

Calles-Cárdenas Dispute Seen by Many as the Beginning of a Sharp Political Conflict; General Cedillo Gains in Power

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Left to right, *Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Gen. Plutarco Elías Calles, and President Cárdenas*

When Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, for years Mexico's political dictator, left Mexico City on June 18 after his break with the forty-year-old President Lázaro Cárdenas and went into retirement on his ranch in the State of Sinaloa, he did not end the new Mexican political conflict. According to some predictions it is really just beginning, and the outcome is expected to determine the future of the country for many years.

Reports like this surprized everybody who had felt that, when General Calles withdrew from the political scene he had previously reached an agreement in his quarrel with President Cárdenas over the Government's program, and, thus, the nation had avoided a dispute by arms.

The issue between the two, as recorded in The Literary Digest last week, was labor radicalism, rampant since Cárdenas took office six months ago, and which General Calles charged was having a most disastrous effect on Mexico's economic situation.

Split Move Denied

General Calles also charged that, despite his friendship for President Cárdenas, he could not but deplore what he called the attempt to divide the members of the Chamber of Deputies into "Cárdenistas" and "Callistas." Supporters of President Cárdenas in the Chamber—the Leftist bloc of Deputies—denied they had tried to cause a split between the President and General Calles, and asserted that the blame rested with friends of General Calles.

Apparently victorious, President Cárdenas forced his Cabinet to resign on June 14, and, on the following Monday, formed a new Cabinet which Mexico City political commentators described as "decidedly Rightist" in tendency. This added to the mystery of the Mexican political situation, they said, because the quarrel between President Cárdenas and General Calles, which led to the resignation of the previous Cabinet, was over its extremist economic policies.

Seemingly an end was put to the seven-year domination of Calles at this turn of events. In his place Cárdenas appeared to have risen to a position of independence not known by any of his predecessors since Calles, himself, in 1928, ceased to be President.

As Calles left by air-plane for his country home on the day following the formation of the second Cárdenas Cabinet, he said he intended to "leave the responsibility for public affairs in the hands of those who hold it." While his withdrawal had been interpreted as a defeat, a Mexico City Associated Press correspondent wrote that many observers in the capital were puzzled by the terms in which Calles announced his departure.

Informed circles at Washington were satisfied that in deciding not to combat the Cárdenas Administration further, General Calles had not abandoned the field. Rather, it was felt, he believed President Cárdenas has made a serious error in policy, that events would determine the futility of his program, and that the result would be the return of the former President to his former influence.

According to an unnamed observer, quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, Calles holds that he is in a position where every mistake of the Cárdenas Government will play into his hands, and all he has to do is bide his time.

Outstanding Member

Conspicuous in the new Cárdenas Cabinet, most of whose members are regarded as well-qualified by previous public service, is Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, Minister of Agriculture. He is one of the strongest of Mexico's military men, and, at present, Federal Commander of the State of San Luis Potosi, where the Federal anti-Church laws are generally disregarded.

General Cedillo has long been regarded as one of the most tolerant Mexican leaders in dealing with the religious controversy. In the main, Mexico's new Government is so moderate that the hope was expressed by some observers in Washington that the long-standing religious quarrel might soon be patched up.

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CURRENT OPINION

Press Disbelieves Politics Can Be Kept Out of Work-Relief Spending; Mitchell's Ouster and Charges—Diverging Editorial Views; Anglo-German Naval Pact Stirs Acid and Oil Abroad

But Oh, the Sweet Clover!
—*Pease in the Newark* Evening News

NATIONAL

Work-Relief Orders: Like a group of officers getting last-minute orders on the eve of battle, the forty-eight State Directors of the $4,000,000,000 work-relief program listened all day on June 17 to a "pep talk" by their generalissimo, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator.

Then, arranging hair and neckties hastily, they filed over to the White House to be introduced to President Roosevelt.

He did more than merely shake their hands; he gave them orders, to wit: to keep politics out of the spending of funds, to eliminate expensive projects in order to give employment to 3,500,000, to slow up or halt Federally-financed projects which prevent or delay return of people to permanent jobs.

The second order meant that projects must average $1,142 a man, including materials, whereas, under the old PWA, the cost was $2,132. Works involving at least $5,000 had been discussed in Washington at a meeting of New Deal theorists a few weeks ago.

This drop to a low figure, necessarily discarding the permanent heavy-works projects urged by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, caused David Lawrence, Washington commentator on political affairs, in a dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.) to declare that the "so-called work-relief program has collapsed."

"The amazing thing," he wrote, "is that it took two months (bill was signed on April 8) to divide $4,000,000,000 by 3,500,000 to find out that the expenditure per man could not possibly exceed an average of about $1,140.

"He (the President) does not reveal how much of this condition is due to the way the labor-leaders have forced the payment of prevailing wages on relief-projects, and how much is due to the impractical character of the projects themselves."

In his interview, Mr. Hopkins informed his lieutenants that the "dirt will fly in six weeks," that the 3,500,000 men must be off the relief-rolls by July, 1936, that projects which must be useful will be left to their discretion, and under Federal supervision.

What he did not say was how much the workers will receive. Some commentators discussed a $50-a-month figure as probable.

The low-cost nature of the new projects made some newspapers fear a return of CWA boondoggling, and a doubtful realization of the slum-clearance, rural housing, and other large-scale works announced by the President in his message to Congress in January.

Editorial writers were virtually unanimous that politics could not be kept out of the fund-spending.

The attitude of the Chicago *Daily Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) was typical: "It is also to be said that, in a large sense, regardless of intent, public money can not be spent in such amounts in the months preceding a national convention and election without political effect.

"There is no place it can go without conferring special favors. The time and place conspire to make this unescapable, and there is nothing in the history, or the instinct, of political government to make it plausible that any politicians would want to escape it.

"In the Democratic Party, Old Dealers and New Dealers, alike, wish to continue what they are now doing, and to retain what they now possess.

"What Mr. Roosevelt says about the use of the four billion fund will be judged in the light of Mr. Farley's performances, and his own disregard of his preelection pledges."

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* (Ind.-Dem.) represented the more liberal, sympathetic reaction to the President's admonition. "The President has put his foot and fist down against allowing politics to creep into the administration" (of the fund).

Quoting Mr. Roosevelt's order to the forty-eight Directors, it was convinced he "meant that.

"He is undoubtedly sincere in his desire to give the country the best possible administration of this huge fund as an aid to recovery, and he knows the abomination of allowing partizan politics, or any other sort, to get mixed up in it.

"But politics is rather sly and shrewd and insidious. . . . One is almost on the verge of remarking that if the President succeeds in isolating the germ of it at a distance from this Administration, and to hold this function immune to its virus, he will be a far more ingenious Executive than any other man in public life anywhere."

As regards the President's view that the new public works will be more useful than those of the CWA, the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) said that "whether several million jobs of this sort can actually be provided without resorting to some of the old devices, remains to be seen. . . . No scheme of relief or of job-making can be wholly satisfactory."

"What we are about to witness," remarked the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "is another version of the CWA, somewhat glorified," even, as *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.) feared, a possible "recrudescence of boondoggling."

If the four billion can not be spent on permanently valuable work and still provide jobs, then, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.) concluded, "the proper course would be to drop the program and go back to direct relief, which could be continued at less than half the cost of work-relief."

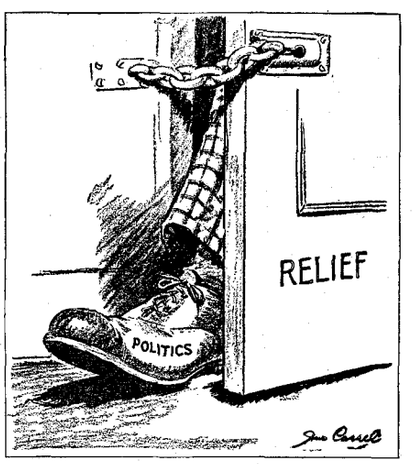
"When the whole work-relief scheme . . . is reduced to its fundamentals, it boils down to a haphazard program of distributing nearly five billion dollars over the widest possible field, with the naïve hope that, in some way, it may improve the lot of the unemployed," observed the Washington *Post* (Ind.).

The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) was even more pessimistic in its tone: "What we have found, however, is that the Government, with its mighty resources, is still inadequate to the task."

"In other words," commented the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), "the nation is to receive little or any direct or permanent benefit from all these billions."

With the possible danger, as the Spokane *Spokesman Review* (Ind.-Rep.) pointed out, "that, undertaking too much, the President may block recovery, plunge the people into deeper distress, destroy the nation's credit, and make a dreadful mess of his 'social objectives.'"

The New York *Herald Tribune* (Ind.-Rep.) reminded its readers that "if the President had resorted to arithmetic months ago he would have known that the set-up which Harry Hopkins outlined was utterly impossible of realization. Or did he know?"



A Chain on the Door!
—*Cassel in the Brooklyn* Daily Eagle

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The President's statement that only low-cost works could be permitted also drew this comment from the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.): " . . . It is surprizing that it has taken so long for government officials to discover what hard-headed business men and others with practical minds pointed out weeks ago."

Ouster and Inquiry: The removal of Ewing Y. Mitchell as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and the subsequent Senatorial inquiry into his accusations climaxed a long quarrel (feud, some called it) with his South Carolina chief, Secretary Daniel C. Roper—a quarrel in which politics apparently played a rôle.

Mr. Mitchell, fifty-seven-year-old lawyer, veteran Missouri politician—he called himself the original Roosevelt man there—joined the "Little Cabinet" on June 21, 1933.

An attitude critical of bureau practises led to differences with his superior a year ago; on June 15, after he had repeatedly refused to resign, President Roosevelt removed him.

John Monroe Johnson, an engineer, South Carolina friend of Secretary Roper, succeeded to the post.

Two days later, Mr. Mitchell made public charges he had filed with President Roosevelt in a letter dated May 30; he accused Mr. Roper of "letting in the money-changers"; declared the inefficiency of the Steamboat Inspection Service probably had contributed to the *Morro Castle* disaster; partly blamed Department officials for the death of Senator Cutting in an air-plane crash last month; attacked the deal involving the laying up of the *Leviathan*.

The Senate investigation followed.

But in his letter he also bitterly assailed the powerful Pendergast Democratic machine in Missouri, which appeared to observers as a most interesting political sidelight on this New Deal family row.

Mr. Mitchell, apprenticed in politics in his boyhood as a Senate page, built up a strong political following in his home-State.

He managed James A. Reed's first Senatorial campaign; often came to hard grips with the great State machine run by Tom Pendergast of Kansas City.

At the Chicago 1932 Convention, while this machine backed others, he swung votes for President Roosevelt, dreamed of a diplomatic post at Bucharest or Dublin, was offered, and reluctantly accepted, instead, the assistant secretaryship.

Last year the Pendergast machine (now pro-Administration) made national news. A group of "young Turks"—none more than thirty-five—rose against it, and nearly elected Dr. A. Ross Hill, former President of University of Missouri, as Mayor, on a clean-government issue.

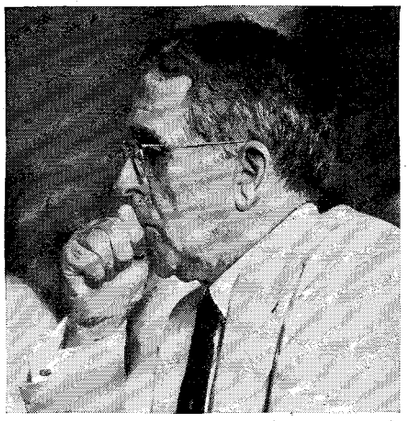
Mr. Mitchell let loose a blast against Tom Pendergast during the campaign which made the outcome uncertain for a time. The election over, his political enemies are said to have got busy. Two weeks ago Postmaster General James A. Farley, Mr. Pendergast, and Senators Bennett C. Clark and Harry S. Truman of Missouri are reported to have met in New York City, sealed the ousted official's fate.

Tho the President's action may have been wholly proper and justifiable, declared the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), "yet some of the circumstances . . . are such . . . as to suggest a need for further light. In view of these circumstances, it hardly seems reasonable to suppose that Mr. Mitchell was ousted only, as the President has said, 'to open the way for the appointment of a man of wide administrative experience.'"

This newspaper seemed to think Mr. Mitchell had been guilty of two things. "First, he has taken part in Missouri politics. . . . He is understood to have been warned by Secretary of Commerce Roper that he would be removed if he continued to interfere in Missouri politics." Second, it pointed out, he "is known to have made serious charges" against several Commerce bureaus.

"It may be that Mr. Mitchell has proved incompetent, as the President implied, but did not directly say in his letter of dismissal. It is conceivable, too, that the charges he has brought . . . are based solely on imaginary wrongs that can easily be disproved."

The Washington *Post* (Ind.) rebuked Mr. Mitchell, saying, "seldom does a man so clearly condemn himself as unqualified for administrative office as does . . . (he) . . . in this rambling tirade" to the President following his dismissal.



Wide World

Ewing Y. Mitchell testifying before the Senate Committee on Commerce

"It is clear that the President's famous promise to 'drive the money-changers from the temple' found fertile soil in Mr. Mitchell's mind. But the application he has given the expression is farcical. The classic contours of the Department of Commerce perhaps explain why it should be viewed as 'the temple.'

"But to convey the impression that everyone who is not a Farley appointee is a 'money-changer' is strong even for this day of self-conscious Democratic rectitude.

"The Mitchell charges are indirectly constructive in showing that in the Department of Commerce, at least, there is some effective resistance to the patronage racket. They are useful in drawing attention to the desirability of a realistic consideration of our ship-subsidy policy."

Revelations following Mr. Mitchell's removal "crystallize suspicions about that Department that have been forming for a long time," according to the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.).

In the view of the Richmond *News Leader* (Ind.), "now that Mr. Mitchell has lifted the lid, we hope Congress will remove it altogether, and will investigate in a broad, dispassionate way the use of Federal patronage."

The charges, it seemed to the Detroit *News* (Ind.), would "have carried more weight if he had not diffused them so widely over the whole New Deal landscape."

Nevertheless, as the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) felt, "the charges are not to be dismissed as the product of pique. Neither are they to be accepted offhand, for, at some time, in every Administration, outbursts of this sort are to be expected."

Secretary Roper, loose-jowled, New Deal Right-Wing wheel-horse—center of the dispute—was called a "man, who, through long tenure, has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people" by the Wichita (Kan.) *Eagle* (Ind.), and, therefore, "the people are not likely to give much heed to Mitchell's blanket charges."

Are Mr. Mitchell's charges the result of malice? asked the Salt Lake City *Deseret Evening News* (Ind.). "If there has been graft and dishonesty, the guilty persons

Wide World

In the big Senate Caucus Room, where J. P. Morgan once testified, the Senate Committee on Commerce listens to the charges of Ewing Y. Mitchell, extreme right

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should be brought to justice," it declared. In any event, the accusations "are too serious to be ignored as a disgruntled outburst" in the opinion of the Albuquerque (N. M.) *Tribune* (Ind.).

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* (Ind.) accused Mr. Mitchell of being "mad and embittered by his removal. . . . He has reached out for every convenient episode and development in hastily assembling his ammunition."

FOREIGN

Anglo-German Sea-Power: During the 'nineties, an American naval officer, Alfred Thayer Mahan, wrote a trilogy dealing with the influence of sea-power on history. His work was based on the idea that the historic significance of command of the sea had not been appreciated by historians.

Shortly before Rear Admiral Mahan died, on December 1, 1914, he foretold the defeat of the Central Powers and the surrender of the German Navy.

Sixteen years, almost to a day, after the German High Sea Fleet, surrendered under the Versailles Treaty, was scuttled in Scapa Flow under the eyes of British and American sailors (June 21, 1919), defeated Germany's right to maritime power was recognized officially by her arch-foeman on the seas in the late War, more or less tacitly by the other Allied and Associated Powers, except France, arch-foe on land.

With Britain's Navy as a yardstick, Germany obtained the right to build 35 per cent. of that fleet's strength in surface war-ships, and received a guaranty of eventual parity in submarines.

It was abroad, rather than at home, that caustics and unguents were stirred by editors in dissecting the newest sea-pact, legalizing, at least bilaterally, Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler's scuttling of a Treaty which scuttled a mighty Navy.

And it was in France, resentful and sullen, that most of the corrosive was brewed. There, commentators harked back to Napoleon's *perfide Albion* (perfidious Albion), and chose to imply retaliation by threatening to bolster Mussolini's ambitions for Italy in Ethiopia, where Britain has a "sphere of influence."

Even *L'Intransigeant*, altho moderately conservative, told its many readers in Paris: "A country where slavery still exists (Ethiopia) has every interest in being civilized by a great Latin nation. It would be a strange thing if Britain, which concludes special agreements without asking any one's advice, should wish to limit freedom of action by others in the name of agreements of which she herself takes no account. We are with Italy."

And Jules Sauerwein, peripatetic Foreign Editor of *Paris-Soir* (Moderate Left), saw "only one way to avoid war, and that is for the Ethiopian Emperor to give adequate satisfaction. Any other method will end in a breach between Italy and the League, and in profound disturbance of France's entire policy in Central Europe. If Britain should invoke international principles, we shall be able to reply that she herself sells them cheaply when it is a question of modifying, by her sole decision, the entire naval status of the Reich."

But Germany, undaunted by criticism from across the Rhine, hailed and defended the normalization of its sea-power. Hitler's own newspaper, *Völkischer Beobachter* ("People's Observer"), said:

"Germany began the negotiations under the motto coined by Herr Hitler that Germany was not willing to start new naval competition. It is most desirable that the first decisive success of the disarmament idea be taken into account by countries which, so far, have reacted to the negotiations only by demanding an increase in armaments.

"The accord demonstrates to the nations of Europe that every practical problem is capable of solution if the will for mutual understanding prevails. It is an impressive vindication of the Fuehrer's policy. National Socialist Germany to-day is profoundly grateful to its leader for an accomplishment of epochal importance to Europe's future."

But if Paris was angrily dismayed, Berlin sturdily jubilant, London was serenely contented that something had been accomplished toward arms limitation.

Setting the editorial pace, *The Times* found "the net result far more satisfactory than the situation before 1914, because, now, Britain can determine naval needs, while Germany can accommodate herself to within 35 per cent. of them."

To the Liberal *News Chronicle*, the agreement is "the first practical move in building up, at last, a peace of understanding," while the Laborite *Daily Herald* thought it "a real contribution to armament limitation and general pacification."

In Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* there was the "take-it-or-leave-it" note of "The French do not like the new agreement. They must take their own line over it. For Britain it means no naval race with Germany. So we welcome it."

To American editors the salient features of the Anglo-German agreement were:

1. It removes the last vestige of Versailles Treaty prohibitions in Germany.
2. It gives new hope for arms limitation and world peace.
3. It shows that Hitler is no amateur diplomat.
4. But it may lead to another naval race.

The Lad From Across the Tracks

—Elderman in the Washington Post

No great furor was caused over here at Germany's deathblow to the Versailles Treaty prohibitions, for, in the words of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, they were "already languishing at the point of death."

The Salt Lake City *Telegram* was not flustered because "Germany has gained further recognition of her abundantly justified contention that the terms of the Versailles Treaty are unconscionable."

"Restricting the naval tonnage of a war-like nation is a step nearer world peace" to the Wheeling (W. Va.) *News*—which appears to the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* to lend "a touch of reality to the world armament question."

This "definite limitation accord" is a "clear gain" to the Boston *Herald*, and, to the Ely (Nev.) *Free Press*, "may relieve the present tenseness to some degree, and, thus, lift, for a time, threat of war."

Herr Hitler's emergence as an astute diplomat intrigued many American editors, who saw his hand in the naval pact. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* thought this agreement showed "more statesmanlike wisdom than the earlier decisions to rebuild a navy, and, particularly, the ordering of a new submarine fleet."

"Hitler stole a march on the French," the Phoenix (Ariz.) *Gazette* remarked, and the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* amplified this with: "Hitler has scored one of the most phenomenal victories in European diplomacy."

The Reichschancellor's purpose, to the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, is "to drive a wedge of animosity between England and her former ally" (France).

New warnings of a naval race were heard, the Chicago *Daily News* cautioning that "in avoiding a naval race in the North Sea, London and Berlin may be blowing off the whole naval boiling-pot."

The San Antonio *Express* wanted "a conference embracing the principal European nations and the United States" to "achieve a compact whereby they could avoid a war-ship building-race among themselves."

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Europe's Wide-Spread Censorship of Press

Expulsions of American and Other Correspondents From Italy, Mussolini's Banning of New York Times, *and Similar Action in Germany Are in Strong Contrast to American Attitude*

"Premier Mussolini is drawing the curtains of secrecy closer about what he fears to be the collapsing fortunes of Italy's Fascist dictatorship."

Beginning thus, the June 14 dispatch in the Chicago *Tribune* from David Darrah, for seven years the paper's correspondent in Italy, did not come from Rome, but from Paris.

"I have just arrived in the free air of France after having spent twenty-four hours in the hands of Italian police because I attempted to convey to the American public a truthful account of Italian conditions," his dispatch explained.

Fourth Expulsion Since March

Mr. Darrah was the fourth correspondent expelled from Italy since March, the others being two Germans and an Austrian.

Two days before, the New York *Times* had received and printed on its front page the following: "The office of the Under-Secretary for Press and Propaganda has forbidden the entry of the New York *Times* into Italian territory till further notice and has given instructions to the Ministry of Internal Affairs to seize all copies of the newspaper at the frontier from to-day onward."

This action was not because the *Times* correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, loyal Fascist, had erred as had Mr. Darrah. Rather, it was based on an editorial in *The Times* which quoted Stanley Baldwin on the subject of dictators, and added: "Mussolini has kept himself in power longer than most people thought possible, but the earth always trembles where he stands. Any day a great public catastrophe or a vast shaking off of Italian fetters in order to be free might leave him helpless on the ground, a shorn Samson."

Ban in Germany

In Germany, the issues of *The Times* from June 2 to 5 inclusive, along with all pamphlets by J. R. Rutherford, published by the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society of Brooklyn, and *The Manchester Guardian* (previously banned in Italy) were among the twenty-one publications ordered surrendered by news-dealers. The offending issues of *The Times* had printed dispatches relating to the difficulties between the Hitler régime and the Roman Catholic Church.

If Mussolini and Hitler had hoped to allay criticism abroad, their actions achieved the opposite effect.

Il Duce's rebuff prompted *The Times* to say:

"Press censorship in Germany and Italy is rapidly reducing itself to the absurd. Instead of making people believe what the Government wishes them to, it makes them doubt everything that is printed that bears upon important internal policies and foreign relations. . . .

"The consequence is that newspapers become little better than a government bulletin, or, as they say in Washington, 'a handout.' Why the solemn farce should longer be kept up is a mystery beyond the power of any censor to explain."

© Courtesy of The New York *Times*

Censorship, in many cases disguised or covert, affects news coming out of all European countries except Great Britain, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, as shown by the above map

American Comment

While Col. Robert R. McCormick, Publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, announced that he did not intend to replace Mr. Darrah in Rome, the paper declared editorially: "It is important that the American public know that the imposition of a dictatorship is the first step toward bankruptcy, war, and domestic disorder. It is instructive to the American people to observe to what lengths a dictator will go in his attempts to destroy freedom of the press."

"This is not only lamentable evidence of the loss of sovereign power by a great people," said the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), "but is convincing testimony of the essential weakness of dictators. Their Achilles' heel is resentment to any criticism. They can't take it."

"Strangely, tho, it is the *Times* case which disproves its own contention that Mussolini stands on a tottering dictatorship," believes the Charleston (W. Va.) *Daily Mail*. "If he can bar *The Times* from Italy, he is a strong man, in the prime of his dictatorial life. If anybody can bar *The Times* from anywhere his power is hitting on all six."

Situation in Europe

Italy and Germany are not the only countries, by far, where these conditions, or similar ones, exist. A map published in the New York *Times* on the basis of information sent from Moscow by Walter Duranty, shows that the only nations in Europe which have no censorship are Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. The other nations are divided between those where censorship is covert and those where it is complete.

"The tendency is everywhere toward a more careful scrutiny of foreign news dispatches as European tension grows, and to their 'delay' or suppression when they contain statements which the local authorities would rather not see published," Mr. Duranty pointed out.

In another analysis given in an address last spring, Bruce Bliven of *The New Republic* found that two-thirds of the world's population live under a rigid censorship and about two-ninths in countries where there is a limited or fluctuating degree of freedom.

"Only one-ninth live under the degree of freedom that exists in the United States and Great Britain," he declared, "or in other words, in a situation where most of the censorship that is applied comes not from the government but from other sources."

No Parallel in United States

Foreign correspondents in the United States are increasingly appreciative of the fact that they need not tremble as they cable

(Continued on page 29)

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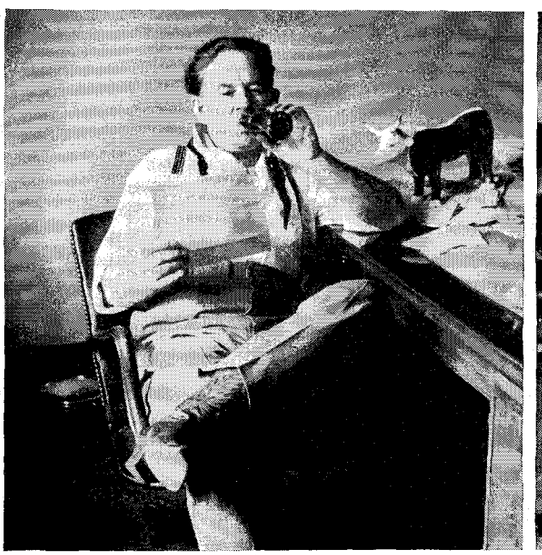
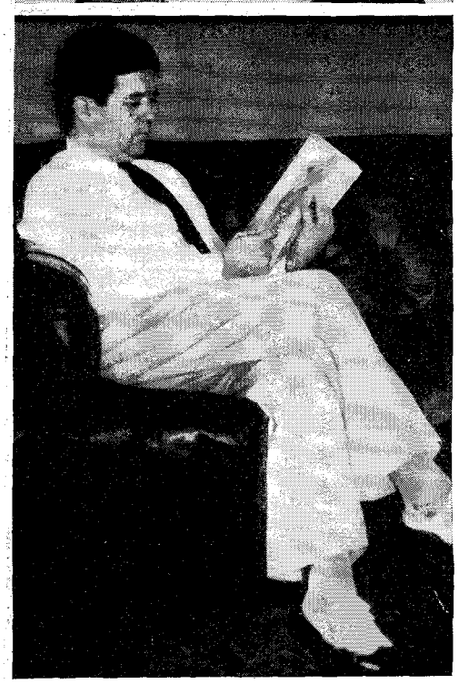
The Hotter It Gets in Washington . .



Upper left, *Knutson of Minnesota tilts a Haitian sun-helmet;* center, *Gassaway of Oklahoma tries soda-pop;* right, *Speaker Byrns turns on a fan*



Water Boils at 212, Congressmen at 94, and Adjournment Approaches by Degrees

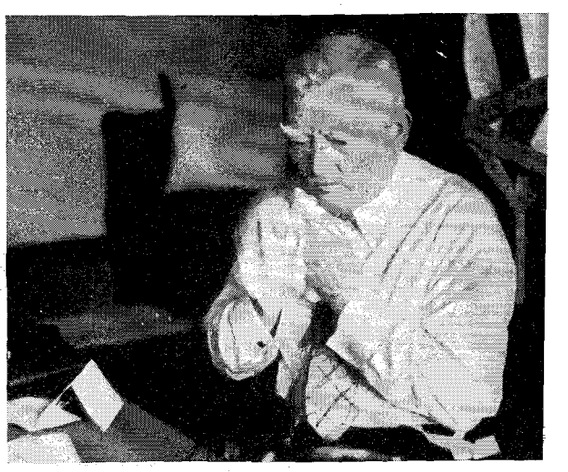
On these two pages are candid-camera photographs taken in Washington last week when the mercury was shooting up to 94 degrees. They tell the story behind the sudden legislative spurt on Capitol Hill. For when the heat comes, Congressmen begin to think about going home, and they send bills through the hopper at high speed.

Washington offers the Senators and Representatives plenty of golf-courses and tennis-courts, a cooling-system in the Capitol, spacious offices, and electric fans. But legislators are only human when the thermometer gets stuck at the top. They yearn for their constituents and the open spaces and the seashore.

It is almost possible to work out a mathematical formula showing the relationship between Washington heat and the date of adjournment of Congress. Perhaps the heavy "must" program of legislation before the present Congress will upset any such calculations, but the weather remains a powerful factor.

The following figures show the highest temperatures of the week preceding each adjournment of Congress for all summer sessions since 1926:

June 30, 1926—91 degrees.	Adjourned July 3.
June 26, 1930—97 degrees.	Adjourned July 3.
July 20, 1930—106 degrees.	Special Session of the Senate adjourned July 21.
July 13, 1932—95 degrees.	Adjourned July 16.
June 9, 1933—100 degrees.	Adjourned June 15.
June 16, 1934—92 degrees.	Adjourned June 18.



Photographs by Thomas D. McAvoy

Center left, *Senator La Follette reads the* Congressional Record *with his coat off;* lower left, *Boland of Pennsylvania, Democratic whip, swelters between two phones;* right, *Vice President Garner mops his brow with a handkerchief*

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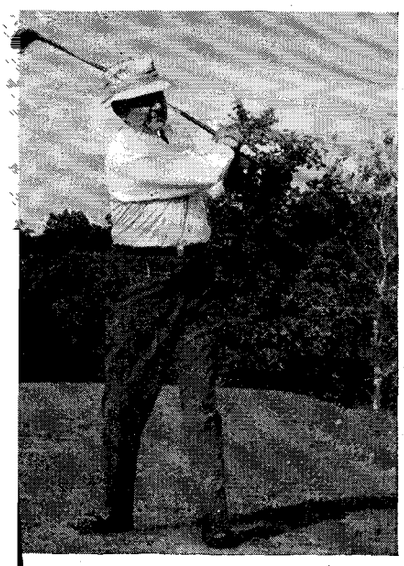
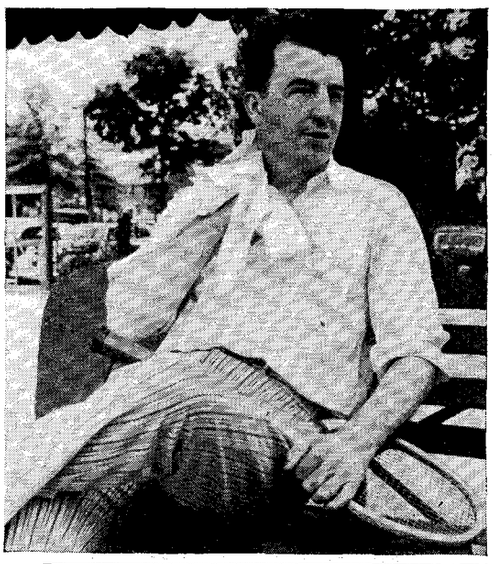
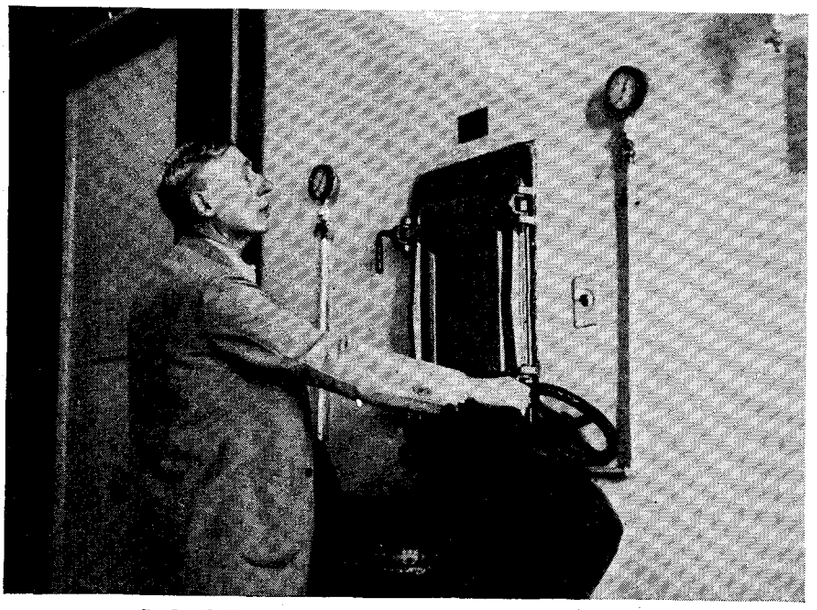
The Sooner Congress Finishes Its Job

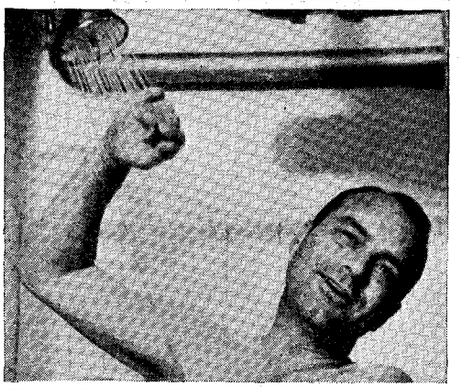




Left, *Montet of Louisiana and,* center, *Rich of Pennsylvania follow the fairways;* upper right, *Randolph of West Virginia prefers tennis*



Richard H. Gay, who is responsible for maintaining the cooling-system on Capitol Hill, takes a look at his gages



Center right, *Nichols of Oklahoma finishes with a shower, and Kvale of Minnesota follows with a haircut;* left, *Sutphin of New Jersey rolls up his sleeves;* right, *Senator Bilbo decides to call it a day*

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WASHINGTON NEWS AND COMMENT

President Unhappy Over Result of Experiment in Giving Views on Supreme Court NRA Decision To Nation via the Press Instead of the Radio; Governors and State Rights

Keystone

White House press conference: Mr. Roosevelt is sometimes disappointed with the results

When the White House announced one day that the President would discuss the NRA decision of the Supreme Court on a given day, it was the beginning of an experiment.

Mr. Roosevelt had decided on the general line of his public reaction to the judicial reversal. It was to say that the reasoning of the Court threatened the whole New Deal, and to point out that it was up to the people to say whether they wanted the New Deal to go on even if it took a constitutional amendment to continue it.

Presidential confidants realized that it was a tremendously important move for Mr. Roosevelt to make. Once the President had decided to make it, the only question that remained was whether to express himself by radio or through the press.

There has been growing criticism in the press that the President has been leaning too strongly toward the radio. Members of his own secretariat joined in the new effort to convince him that he could get better results, in the case in point, by stating his case to the press and letting the radio get it indirectly. Mr. Roosevelt decided in favor of the press and has been quite unhappy about the result.

* * *

Now there is a controversy whether the fault was that of the President or of the press. The President feels that if he had gone on the air with his statement of views, it would have been in the evening. He would have talked direct to the nation and the people would have begun to form their own conclusions before their morning papers arrived with their editorial reaction. In the President's view, the pressure of a public opinion favorable to a continuance of the New Deal would have been on the newspapers before they knew it. He believes that this, in turn, would have tempered the natural tendency of newspaper editors to take an antagonistic view.

* * *

As it was, the President had his "background" talk with the press in the morning. The public got snatches of it in the afternoon newspapers and the full report in the morning papers, wrapped up in the same bundle with a vigorous editorial attack throughout the country. The attack and counterattack appeared together.

The man who was struck by the boldness of the President's suggestion while reading it in his paper at the breakfast-table hardly had time to turn it over in his own mind and talk to his neighbors before public opinion was being organized against it by the editorial reaction, written, the New Dealers believe, for the most part by a class to whom the Constitution, unchanged, is more sacrosanct than to the average citizen.

To the President, it was like starting off on the wrong foot with a proposal of great importance to his philosophy of government.

* * *

While there has been no formal discussion of the President's experiment in publicity and hence no organized response for the press, the general view of the Washington newspaper corps is that Mr. Roosevelt failed to put the test on an even footing when he gave out his views as "background," for reporting in 200 different versions by 200 reportorial auditors, instead of by formal statement released to the press. A statement in his own words, it is contended, would have enabled the President to say precisely what he wanted to say. This, it is argued, would have left no leeway for varying shades of emphasis on his ideas.

As it is, the press itself is not certain it understands exactly what is meant by a "background" talk. Originally, it was understood to be a talk by the President merely to keep the press abreast of developments in a given matter so that the dispatches would take his point of view into account intelligently. It was not understood to permit direct attribution of statements to the President.

In view of this conception of "background," it did not occur to many of the veteran correspondents at the press conference to "hang the statements on the President," in the third person. The confusion ranged all the way from that point to the point of interpretation.

The conservative understanding of the term "background" virtually limited the use of the information to interpretative articles.

This immediately opened up a wide field of interpretation. As a result, the President, on the following morning, was distressed to read, in some newspapers, that he was actually demanding a change in the Constitution to extend Federal powers further into the States. What he preferred was to state the alternatives before the American people and let the pressure come from them. But very little pressure has come. Most of the pressure has been the other way.

* * *

When it came to uniting the States for an effort to defend the principle of State rights, the annual Conference of American Governors marched right up the hill and then marched right down again.

What many of the Governors said to reporters in private proved quite different from the way they voted.

Washington correspondents who appeared on the scene on the eve of the Conference at Biloxi, Mississippi, were struck by the candor with which nearly all the Southern Democratic Governors protested —to them—the "encroachment" on State rights and criticized policies of President Roosevelt.

They were equally struck by the fact that nearly all of these Governors then voted in sympathy with the New Deal when it came to a "show-down" on the floor of the conference proper two days later. When the amazed reporters went around afterward to ask these Governors "how come"? the answer was "politics."

These Governors, or most of them, will be up for nomination and election next year and they are taking no chances on needlessly alienating the pro-Roosevelt element in the electorate. So they proceeded on the theory that they had better hang together if they did not want to hang individually.

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Topics in Brief

THE Democrats ought to be able to hold a tall-corn conference.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE French Government's motto seems to be: "Not so Fascist. . . ."—*Louisville Times.*

LIKE the war, the New Deal will long be remembered for the debt it leaves.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As we understand it, crime wishes democracy would oust yet another Mr. Hoover.—*Dallas Morning News.*

WONDER how come it's never occurred to Senator Long to read "Anthony Adverse" to his colleagues?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

THE New Deal, instead of helping business get on its feet, persists in standing it on its head.—*Anacortes (Wash.) Daily Mercury.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT says the country needs peace, and it looks now like Congress might adjourn next month.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

BORAH, whose boom for President was cruelly indorsed by Huey, now has his revenge. Gertrude Stein indorses Huey.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE lad who always had difficulty describing the shortest distance between two points grew up to be a taxi-driver.—*Jackson (Miss.) News.*

AMERICAN youngsters can be thankful. Think of the trials of the French school kiddies in naming all the premiers.—*Oil City (Pa.) Blizzard.*

RUTH says he never learned what "the vice presidency gag" was all about. It is a thing that has baffled better vice presidents than the Babe.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Deflated

—Summers in the Cleveland News

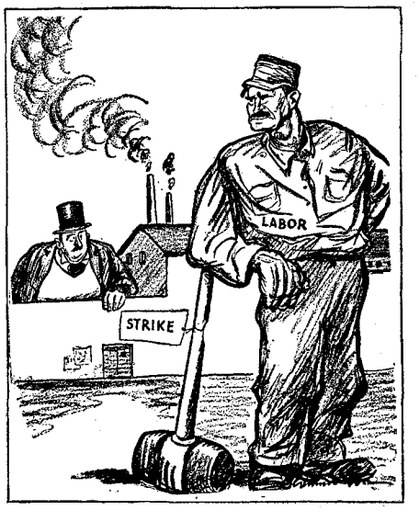
MUSSOLINI has barred the New York *Times* from Italy. We suppose he prefers a paper with a comic section.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IF the AAA is declared unconstitutional, then a farmer can't make money out of cotton and hogs except by raising some.—*Southern Lumberman.*

PONDERING the suggestion that Clark Gable shall turn evangelist, we do believe it would get the girls to church like nothing else.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

KING GEORGE'S decorating of Doctor Dafoe was all right, and no one will criticize it, but how about a little honorable mention for Mrs. Dionne?—*New York Sun.*

WOULD it be mean to inquire how many of the "Grass-Roots" conventioners have read the Constitution they saved so eloquently at Springfield?—*Omaha World Herald.*



"Do I Hear a Chisel Being Sharpened?"

——Duffy in the Baltimore Sun

HITLER has learned nothing from either Bonaparte or Hohenzollern—but which would he prefer as a home, St. Helena or Doorn?—*San Antonio Evening News.*

MUSTAFA KEMAL seeks to simplify the Turkish language. Seems as if "gobble, gobble, gobble" were down to the irreducible minimum.—*Pontiac (Mich.) Press.*

"THOSE who have hobbies rarely go crazy," asserts a psychiatrist. Yeah, but what about those who have to live with those who have hobbies?—*Mobile Register.*

ALL the youngsters with upside-down stomachs seem to be cured. But how did that girl ever turn out who went to the University of Chicago and felt herself getting Red?—*New Yorker.*

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"What's on Your Mind?"

—Herblock for NEA Service

HUEY says he will appeal to thinkers. He has others safely in his fold.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press.*

EUROPE is noted for some of the finest old ruins in the world. Take France's debt to America, for instance.—*Florida Times-Union.*

PASSAIC police are required hereafter to go to church. It should be a novelty to traffic cops to hear that kind of language used in another connection.—*Detroit News.*

IN some of the Latin-American Republics, the natives are so capricious and changeable, their Presidents have to run both before and after their elections.—*New Orleans States.*

MRS. ROOSEVELT says Mr. Roosevelt likes hot dogs and toasted cheese, but if we were President, those would be among the things we'd prefer to have our secretary digest.—*Boston Herald.*

MANY a property-owner entertains a sneaking suspicion after he gets his tax bill that the Indians knew what they were about when they sold their land to the white man for beads.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.*

THE extent to which some people would go in a great cause is indicated by "Alfalfa Bill" Murray's statement that in order to save the Constitution he would even join the Republican Party.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"WHEN," asks the *Times's* Topicker, "will the movies get Hamlet?" When the boys in Hollywood think of what is known as a retitle. They have rejected as no good "Mad Love" and "The Copenhagen Murder Case."—*New York Herald Tribune.*

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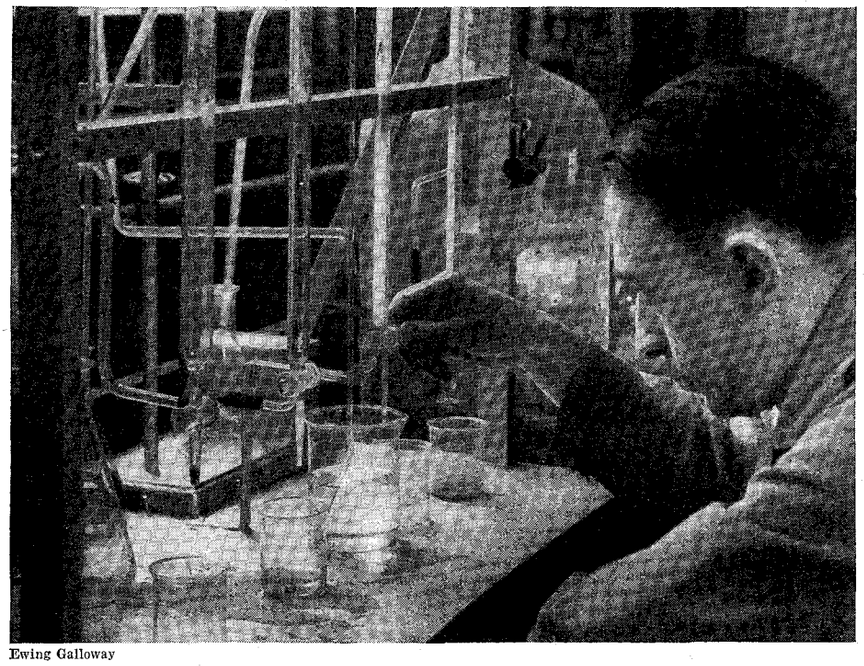
Scientific Research in Need of Funds

Government Aid Advocated by Scientist Who Declares Normal Support of More Than $100,000,000 Yearly From All Sources Has Been Cut to $50,000,000

BY HENRY A. BARTON
Director, American Institute of Physics



Ewing Galloway

Research creates "whole new industries, thereby making thousands of new jobs to be filled"

Those short-sighted people who have raised their voices to cry "Stop Science" have now, unfortunately for them, seen this demand partially complied with. It is a fact that a lot of scientific research has already been stopped—not so much by the efforts of those who wanted it so, but rather for the same reason that many other things have stopped in the last few years. The money ran out.

Gamble—or Investment?

It costs a lot of money to do any kind of research. An experimenter has to try things that may not work. If he knew they would, it would not be research. Many of the things tried do not work—but the trial costs money just the same. The scientist picks only an occasional winner, but he is satisfied because then he really has something new. It may be new knowledge, a new technique, a new useful development or, perhaps, as much as the birth of a whole new industry.

It is worth gambling on winners like these and the money which goes for apparatus, materials, labor, and the overhead which, like any other business, research must carry, comes back many times over. It might be said that research is the only long-run, consistently winning gamble known to man. Indeed, taken as a whole, it is obviously no gamble at all but an investment as good as gold—or, rather, very much better!

Whether regarded as a gamble or an investment, research is an occupation of considerable magnitude. It has been estimated that, in normal times, more than $100,000,000 a year is put into research in America alone. This large sum is distributed to moderately salaried scientists and their helpers, or else to manufacturers and supplies of apparatus and materials. Incidentally, President Roosevelt could find no quicker way of using money to create employment than to finance research. It is a rapid way of spending and yet getting a valuable return.

The Winnings of Science

But what about the winnings of science? Are they really worth the gamble? The answer is undeniably: Yes! Who gets them?

Except for a very small part, it is not the scientist. Not much comes to him, either for himself or for more science. Society as a whole gets them, and if any class gets more benefit than another, it is labor.

For labor the benefit is at least threefold. First, new discoveries create whole new industries, thereby making thousands of new jobs to be filled.

True, a single machine may put men out of work—by doing a mechanical thing faster. There are many cases of this and there will be more. But against this is the fact that scientific progress lately has been more chemical and electrical than mechanical and so is less likely to create labor-saving machines.

Also, let it not be forgotten that if science and invention had stopped forty years ago, there would now be no great automobile, electrical, radio, motion-picture, telephone, rayon, refrigeration, and other such industries. Put together, these industries now give support to some ten million people in the United States alone.

How would these people be living if science had stopped—if all the jobs in these industries had not been created? If science stops now how will our children and grandchildren get along? What new industries will provide more jobs for them?

Benefits to Laborers

Laborers and others of small income also benefit from another child of science and technology, namely, mass-production or, more exactly, from the lower cost of things mass-produced. The wealthy already could have automobiles and the chance to travel, radios and the finest entertainment, electric refrigerators and convenience in the home. Now, thanks to science, they are owned and enjoyed by a very much greater part of the population.

The third benefit of scientific progress of value mainly to labor is that jobs generally these days are easier and more pleasant and the hours shorter than they were a generation ago. Anyone who does not believe this, has only to talk to the old-timers who had jobs thirty years ago to be convinced.

Nothing has been said yet about the marvelous progress of medicine and of sanitation, the improvement of public health, the elimination of dread plagues — several aspects of the advance of science in all its closely related branches. Labor and all classes alike share this benefit from research.

Dr. Henry A. Barton

The winnings from or rewards of research can not be measured in money, and yet vast sums have been made from the use or manufacture of new developments. Except for a few cases here and there, very little of this tangible profit from research has been used to finance more research. The heavy financing needed by science has not come in fair proportion from those who have benefited by science. In the past decade or two a considerable portion of the support of science has come from just a

(Continued on page 31)

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Detecting of Finger-Prints Revolutionized

New York City Police Department's Research Laboratory Perfects Process Revealing Marks of Hands on Fabrics Through Body-Chemistry, With Help of Hauptmann Case Expert

Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, Dean of New York City's Police Academy, pressed his thumb lightly twice on an ordinary linen handkerchief. He handed it tc Lieut. William J. McMahon, of the Police Department's Technical Research Laboratory.

The Lieutenant dipped the handkerchief into a glass tray containing a solution of 10 per cent. silver nitrate and 90 per cent. distilled water. After a minute the handkerchief was taken out and exposed to a powerful electric lamp giving off ultra-violet rays. In five minutes the whorl and arches of the Deputy Chief's thumb were readily decipherable by police finger-print experts.

A Scientific Advance

Science had taken another step in teaching criminals that crime doesn't pay.

Actually, the process whereby smudges on ordinary light fabrics, which are invisible to the naked eye, are transformed into finger-prints as legible as a signature is elementary, since it embodies an ordinary principle of photography; yet it is extraordinary, because it has come about through research which more or less upsets previous methods of scientific crime-detection.

Deputy Chief O'Connell is coauthor, with Dr. Harry Söderman, of "Modern Criminal Investigation," just published by Funk & Wagnalls. (Doctor Söderman is Professor of Police Science in the Law School of the University of Stockholm.)

Finger-Prints on Materials

This book explains the way in which finger-prints are made on materials:

"It is generally believed that latent finger-prints are due to perspiration excreted through the pores which oil the finger-tips. A thin fatty film is therefore deposited on the object with which the fingers come in contact. However, the skin of the finger-tips gives forth very minute quantities of fat. . . .

"The secretion from the sweat-pores on the finger-tips contains 98.5 to 99.5 per cent. water and 0.5 to 1.5 solid material. Of the latter, about one-third is composed of inorganic matter, usually salt."

That effused salt has led to the revolutionizing process of bringing out finger-prints on fabrics.

Silver's most important compound, silver nitrate, $AgNO_3$, generally is produced by dissolving silver in somewhat diluted nitric acid. When the solution evaporates, it crystallizes as anhydrous, colorless, rhombic plates. If pure, it is not decomposed by light, but, if organic matter is present, it blackens.

Since the strong acid freed when the silver is deposited corrodes fabrics, the nitrate is not used as a marking-ink for linens. Therefore, silver salts of weaker organic acids are used for laundry-marks.

Acme photographs

Tracking down finger-prints on fabric at the Technical Research Laboratory of the New York City Police Department: (Top) *run through a clothes-wringer, the cloth goes into a tray containing silver-nitrate solution, then* (center) *is placed under the ultra-violet light-machine, which brings out the print, which* (bottom) *becomes a permanent record when passed through a solution of ammonium hydrosulfid, chemical fixative making the image available for detailed study*

Every time a human being touches a surface, he leaves an impression. That impression is a deposit of body-wax, which contains sodium chlorid (common salt). If fabric touched by a human hand is put in a 10 per cent. silver-nitrate solution, the tiny salt-crystals become silver chlorid, which is affected by light. Exposed, either to the sun's rays, or to strong artificial light, the silver chlorid darkens. Soon a print emerges as a series of dark concentric loops against a white background, ready for the photographer and finger-print expert.

Hauptmann Case a Clew

Testimony at the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann in Flemington, New Jersey, for the murder of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., gave scientists of the New York City Police Department their first clew toward developing finger-prints from fabrics.

Dr. Erastus Mead Hudson, of New York City, specialist in body-chemistry, whose hobby is finger-prints, testified that he had raised 500 prints on the ladder after police had failed to find one. The method he used on wood is essentially the same as that used by the New York police on white and light-colored fabrics. The agent is silver nitrate.

In collaboration with Doctor Hudson, the Technical Research Laboratory perfected the process. More elaborate ways of bringing out finger-prints by chemicals are in the offing. Perhaps the most magical is one by which experts hope to develop a print left through a glove.

The method still is in the experimental stage, but has been sufficiently developed to give hope that it will be perfected. So far, experiments hinge on the material from which the glove is made, since some materials permit more body-wax to be left on surfaces touched by a gloved hand. More, however, depends on developing a reagent to make faint deposits visible.

With the new process, the print of a finger inside a glove even now can be developed and identified in a case where the criminal who seeks to hide his prints is careless enough to leave behind his glove.

O'Connell Sees Further Progress

"We've always been limited heretofore in our search for identifiable finger-prints to smooth surfaces," said Deputy Chief O'Connell. "Now, a linen collar, or a white handkerchief, or a bed-sheet, may contain a finger-print.

"Any light cloth can be treated by this new method. For dark cloth, on which a finger-print brought out by silver nitrate would show up poorly, we can use a calcium-sulfid solution in the same way, since it makes a light-colored print.

"But the real thing is that we've only scratched the surface. There is no telling how far this thing can go. We expect a real revolution in finger-printing methods, with many more new processes."

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Woman Watcher of Earthquakes

Seismograph She Built and Operates Herself Enables Des Moines Amateur to Read Disturbed Earth's Distant Messages

Scientific recording of earthquakes is not exactly new. The first such instrument was the seismoscope of one Chang Hêng, Chinese scholar, fashioned in A.D. 132. Chang's invention was a column so suspended that it could move in one of eight

Science Service

Mrs. M. M. Seeburger with the seismograph she designed, built, and operates herself

directions. Along each line a ball was held lightly. When cast down by a rod, the ball was caught in a cup below, hence revealing the direction of the motion.

The essential element of nearly all modern seismographs is a pendulum, or its equivalent, of very long period (ten to twenty seconds). The bobs (steady masses) employed in such pendulous devices are very heavy, yet, by delicate suspension, remain nearly motionless during the ground's earthquake-vibrated motion.

Earthquakes at the Door

With a seismograph she designed and built herself, Mrs. M. M. Seeburger, of Des Moines, Iowa, studies earthquakes. First, she was interested in the devices used in measuring and recording the activities of volcanoes.

However, as she told *Science Service*, "Volcanoes will not come to your door, here in Iowa, but earthquakes will. So I decided to concentrate on seismology, and spent two years working on the design and construction of our instruments and station."

Her seismograph is based on the principle of inertia of a freely-suspended mass. Inertia is what snaps back the head when a train starts abruptly, or makes automobile riders lurch forward when four-wheel brakes on a motor-car are jammed on.

Mrs. Seeburger's instrument consists of two horizontal pendulums, one to record north-south earth-movements, the other to catch east-west movements. Both pendulums are essentially alike. For each there is a mast-like steel upright, set firmly in a block of concrete embedded in the earth. Projecting from a pivot near the bottom is a long arm or boom made of three-eighths-inch pipe.

Near the outer end of this boom is a heavy lead mass arranged to slide in or out, to reach the right adjustment. A length of piano-wire to the top of the upright supports the weight. From the end of the boom a lightly-built metal fork projects. Into its two tines Mrs. Seeburger set a pair of ordinary steel needles, which she threaded with one silk thread, running it around a delicately-pivoted grooved steel wheel in a common clock-frame.

To the wheel is attached a light aluminum finger, ending in a fine, lightly-balanced stylus which bears on a piece of smoked paper stretched on a slowly-turning drum motivated by clock-work.

While the earth is quiescent, the aluminum finger is steady, but if a remote earthquake sends tiny tremors through the earth's crust, distant Iowa's soil responds with imperceptible motion. The inert leaden weight balks at moving, and its quarrel with the earth underneath, magnified fifteenfold by the threaded wheel and moving aluminum finger, is registered by an undulating line on the smoked paper.

Carrel-Lindbergh Discovery

Through the mechanical ingenuity of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, coupled with the experimental medical technique of Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel Prize-Winner of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York, a new method of transplanting living glands into a glass chamber and keeping them alive, has been achieved.

The Carrel-Lindbergh discovery was revealed on June 21 in a paper published in *Science*, official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

This is the first time that an entire organ has been made to live outside the body. The organs which have been made to live are: thyroid, ovary, suprarenal, spleen, heart, and kidney.

In their report Doctor Carrel and Colonel Lindbergh hint at five ultimate purposes which may be attained through their discovery. These include: manufacture in glass jars outside of the body of the secretions of the endocrine glands; isolation of the substances necessary to growth; discovery of the difference and functions of the body's glands; discovery of how organs affect one another, and the production and treatment of organic and arterial diseases in glass jars.

The Lindbergh contribution to the discovery was the perfection of a mechanical "heart" for maintaining a pulsating circulation through the removed gland.

Chimpanzee's Infant

Peter Is First Known Offspring of Captive-Born Ape

To man, the chimpanzee is most interesting among anthropoid apes. Tho the "chimp" is hairy, walks on all fours, has a clutching, hand-like foot, he distinguishes himself from other simians by man-like comparative anatomy, physiology, and body-chemistry.

The superior intelligence of *Simia satyrus* (generally applied to the orang-utan, this Linnæan name now is held to belong to the chimpanzee) has obtained ample confirmation from elaborate psychological experiments by Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, of the Yale Laboratories of Psychobiology.

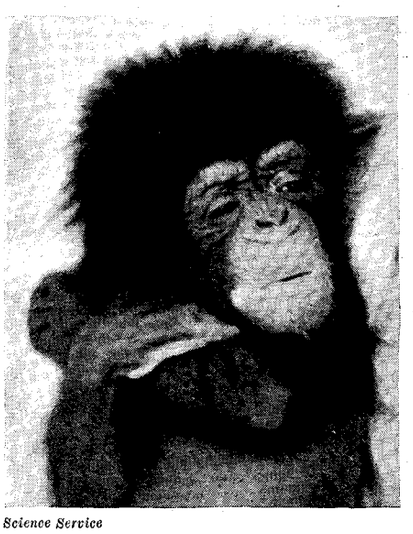
Such research requires standardized laboratory material for scientists wishing to use the higher simians for biological or psychological studies. At the Yale Anthropoid Experiment Station, Orange Park, Florida, the birth (on April 11) and survival of Peter, first chimpanzee known to have been born in captivity to a captive-born mother, is of great interest to scientists.

Peter's mother, Cuba, is the first chimpanzee for whom a complete scientific record is available of her birth, the age at which she became an adult, and her treatment of her infant.

Cuba is not a good mother. She holds Peter awkwardly, grabbing him with one hand. She won't let Peter cling to her as baby apes in the wild do. She won't nurse him. Her first-born interests, puzzles and annoys her as any other strange being does. When the scientists took Peter away from Cuba, so he might not die through neglect or abuse, she did not mind the separation.

Peter relishes the separation. Fed a diet which would appeal to a human infant, he thrives. Evaporated milk, vitamin-treated; corn-syrup, water and lemon-juice, are his portion.

Peter's birth is the prolog to a story which will require decades to write, whose plot features the breeding and training of "chimps" to specifications, and the animal's standardization for use as a material of research.



Science Service

Peter Simia Satyrus

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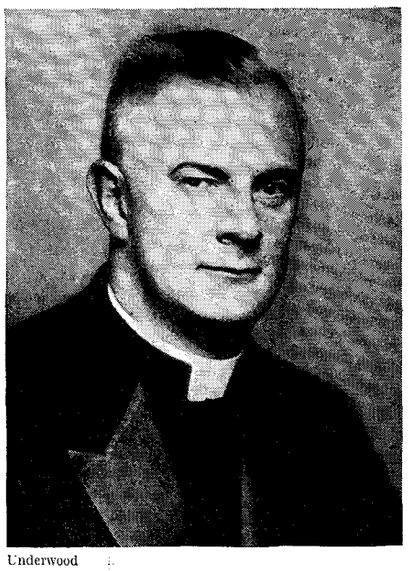
Social Service Calls for End of *Laissez-Faire*

Six Thousand Delegates to Montreal Conference From America, Canada, Britain, and Japan Exchange Views on Getting Out of Depression and Avoiding Economic Breakdowns



Underwood

Msgr. Robert F. Keegan

A reporter for the Montreal *Daily Star* invited the United States, through Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to become a part of Canada. He had heard of the United States' "constitutional troubles," and said that if the invitation were accepted, "you'd have a brand new and very good Constitution."

Miss Perkins had to decline the invitation, because, she said, "I have just recently sworn to uphold the one we have."

More Than 6,000 Delegates

Nevertheless, more than 6,000 Canadian and American delegates, with a sprinkling from Britain and Japan, joined in hospitable Montreal for the sixty-second annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work. They discussed the world's ills and exchanged views on methods of getting out of the present depression and of avoiding such another economic disaster in the future.

Without disparaging their proper function, it seemed generally agreed that the balm of charity and the emulsion of human kindness are not sufficient for a world whose need is economic justice and security. No economic doctrine could be held sacrosanct in the face of human wo; the policy of *laissez-faire* must give way to social responsibility. In brief, the views of the Conference might be described as an affirmative answer to Cain's insolent cry, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Many From United States

More than 1,000 towns and cities of the United States alone were represented in the week's gathering, and Montreal awoke one sunny morning to see on its streets motor-license plates from virtually every State in the Union. The Conference is made up of fifty-two associations, which vary in size from small groups which held only one meeting during the week to large bodies, such as the American Public Welfare Association, the National Probation Association, the Family Welfare Association of America, and the Child Welfare League of America, which held daily sessions.

The speakers numbered 490, and 350 sessions were listed in the hand-book of the Conference, the greatest gathering in point of numbers and in diversified interest relating to social work ever brought together at any time in any place. On this occasion, as pointed out by Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, head of the United States Children's Bureau, and retiring President of the Conference, the gathering was held in the shadow of the passing of the greatest soul in social work—Jane Addams, first woman President of the Conference.

The visiting host was welcomed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude, P.C., K.C., amid a blaze of gorgeous color, with the scarlet-coated Grenadier Guards' Band playing the national anthems of Canada and the United States and a scarlet-coated line of Royal Canadian Mounted Police acting as guard of honor for the Lieutenant-Governor.

The invocation for the success of the Conference was offered up by the Rt. Rev. Conrad Chaumont, Director of Catholic Action and Social Works of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Montreal.

The Montreal papers, *The Daily Star* and *The Gazette*, gave pages of space to the work of the Conference, tho it received relatively small mention in the American press.

Social-Work Program

"After six years of heroic effort to relieve the distress caused by unemployment and economic depression," said Miss Lenroot, in part, in her presidential address, "social work in general, in common with other professions, is now facing the need for thinking and planning on terms of profound and permanent changes in our economic and social organization."

The emerging purposes of social work were set forth by Miss Lenroot in this order:

"1. Material security through economic and political organization that will assure every individual and every family the means of satisfying basic material wants.

"2. Emotional security through personal and social adjustment.

"3. Social justice through fair and ordered relationships between groups, with adequate opportunities for all groups.

"4. Social achievement through collective endeavor.

"5. Spiritual power through philosophic and religious insight and adventure."

At one of the meetings, attended, by the way, by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, an old friend of Canada, Harry L. Hopkins, FERA Administrator, said that the world could never go back to 1929, a time of greatest prosperity, when millions lived in squalor. "What we want," he said, "is a fair and decent distribution of the national income each year within the capitalist structure."

Katharine F. Lenroot

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

"When people talk about 'recovery,' I wish they would qualify the word and tell us what kind of recovery they mean," said Mrs. Roosevelt. "The country could never go back to the days when it had prosperity and unbelievable misery at the same time." "There is no chance of recovery that does not bring a large degree of reform," echoed the Hon. David Arnold Croll, Minister of Public Welfare and Minister of Municipal Affairs in Ontario.

From the Rev. Paul Watanabe and the Rev. Yoshiiro Igarashi, founder of an orphanage which took in young Paul Watanabe forty years ago, the Conference learned that Japan has 3,000,000 people suffering with tuberculosis, 2,000,000 mentally deranged and 3,000,000 homeless as the result of great famines, and 350,000 of the white collar class unemployed.

"Very Significant Step"

Discussing the Administration's new social-security bill, Miss Perkins described it as "a very significant step in forming a well-grounded, unified, long-range program for social security." She said that "the people of the United States may not be expected to give up the philosophy of fair play and cooperation underlying the NRA codes simply because that philosophy has not yet found an adequate legal expression.

(Continued on page 31)

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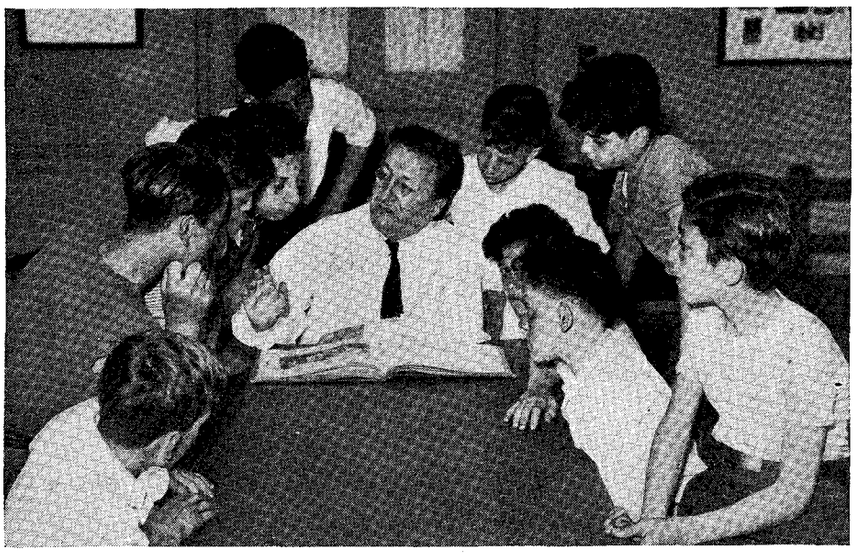
Anti-Crime Graduates Rewarded

Twenty-Five New York City Boys Meet J. Edgar Hoover, Head "G Man," and Receive "Crime Can't Win" Badges



Acme

Leon J. Rubinstein, Director of the Boys Anti-Crime Council of the University Settlement Society of New York, and his class of boys who were honored on visit to Washington

On the day after three New York boys had confessed to the theft of a policeman's revolver, the murder of a drunken derelict and the robbery of the benefactor of one of them, twenty-five East Side youngsters celebrated their graduation from the Boys Anti-Crime Council of the University Settlement Society of New York, with a trip to Washington.

There, on June 16, they met "Public Anti-Crime Leader No. 1" in the person of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, who presented each of the "graduates" with a gold and blue badge, bearing the slogan, "Crime Can't Win." It was an impressive occasion for the boys, who had learned at first-hand the truth of the slogan, and were now seeing and admiring the facilities of the Department of Justice in running down criminals, and learning of the success it has had in solving kidnapings.

Meet "G Men"

The boys were introduced to some of the other government agents, or "G Men," as they are popularly known, had their fingerprints taken, and listened to a brief talk from Mr. Hoover, in which he impressed on them that crime never succeeds, and that crime-detection has been greatly improved in recent years.

The boys, whose ages range from twelve to sixteen years, had made an eight-weeks' study of police work, courts, prisons, and parole systems. During the course they visited New York City Police Headquarters, where they talked with Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, rode in a "Black Maria" handcuffed together, passed a few minutes in the Tombs Prison on the "wrong side of the bars," sat in a court-session with a magistrate, and studied probation under Irving W. Halpern, Chief Probation Officer.

The young "graduates" agreed, it was reported, that the radio and motion-pictures grossly misrepresent the luxuries of a criminal career, and that their novel experience had brought home to them the lesson it was intended to teach.

Bitter at Movie-Types

One of the boys was particularly bitter about the movie-portrayals of gangsters.

"Everything in them was not true," he said. "They have all the big shots all dressed up and living in swell places with white-enameled radios. That's not true. The gangster lives in hide-outs."

Another thought that an ex-convict should be kept under police supervision until "he goes to sleep at 9 o'clock every night for six months."

The boys were accompanied to Washington by Jacob A. Voice, President of the Consolidated Lithograph Company, of Brooklyn, whose generosity made the trip possible. He is an East Side boy who made his way to the top and has maintained his interest in the youngsters at the University Settlement. Magistrate Jonah J. Goldstein, an advocate of the social attitude in law-administration, and at one time a worker at the University Settlement, also accompanied the boys.

Opportunity Exceptional

The method of the New York Anti-Crime Council, observed the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, "is more direct and efficient than the dramatic endeavor of 'G Men' films, but not all American boys have the opportunity of the East Side group to measure crime at close quarters, and then visit the headquarters of the government men who have become the nemesis of many criminal gangs.

"Boys, who have seen the ills that come with crime, and have acquired new heroes in J. Edgar Hoover and his men, ought to be good members of anticrime circles for the span of their lives."

By the Way

Campaign-contributions for all political parties would be paid out of the Federal Treasury, if Congress heeds the petition of the Department of Christian Social Service, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. Under the proposed law, it would be a felony for any person, or corporation, to contribute to the campaign-fund of either major political party.

* * *

Encouraging advances in the organized fight against blindness and impaired vision have been reported by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Cooperation between the Society and forty-seven State directors of the late CWA and FERA, produced information on eye-protection which has benefited hundreds of thousands of relief workers, according to the report.

* * *

June 13 will long be remembered in Turkey as the day of the big haircut and change in clothing for all clerics. The new law requires all priests to wear civilian clothes, except at religious services. Greek priests had their hair shorn, and their beards trimmed, and abandoned their flowing cassocks for black suits and Homburg hats. Mohammedan priests (imams) wear lounge-suits of varying colors, and anything from a cap to a derby for head-gear.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi is against killing rats, even to prevent the plague. Fleas carry the plague from rats to human beings, and elimination of rats is one of the first steps taken to stop the pestilence. Gandhi was touring in an Indian district during a severe outbreak of the plagne. *The Times* of London reported him as addressing a meeting, and saying: "An advocate of non-violence like myself would die before killing rats. We should, by strict observance, no less than by sanitation, prevent rats from breeding."

* * *

Six million non-farm and 5,000,000 farm homes are "definitely substandard, the two constituting over 36 per cent. of our total housing," according to the report of the Housing Division of the PWA. Neither on a profit basis, nor as a limited-dividend operation, it was maintained, can houses be built to meet the needs of low-income groups. Therefore, the report continued, "the time has come for private enterprise to abandon an impossible task and let the community take it over."

* * *

A Los Angeles, California, court-ruling holds that the World War was officially concluded, not on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, but when Congress so declared on July 2, 1921. Superior Judge Wilson made this decision in the case of a man who served in the Army subsequent to the Armistice, and claimed he was entitled to the $1,000 property-tax exemption allowed to War veterans.

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A Cricket-Free Summer Theater

The St. Louis Municipal Opera, Which Draws 10,000 Nightly to Its Forest Park Bowl, Controls Clocks, Defies Elements, and Makes Money for Its Guarantors

There is no daylight-saving time in St. Louis. There is no daylight-saving time in St. Louis because Missourians like to get to bed before midnight and if they went to the St. Louis Municipal Opera in Forest Park on advanced time, they would get to bed after midnight. For Missourians, this is no problem. They do without advanced time, to go to the opera every night and get to bed in good time. It works out nicely.

Summer, to every St. Louis man, woman, or child with as little as twenty-five cents, as much as two dollars, is a series of workadays leading to sunset and Forest Park. Out there under stars, cool winds, and occasional rains, to which no one pays any attention at all, including the box-office, they get weeks of light opera, drawn partly from old and inextinguishable favorites, partly from new works never before performed in this country.

Sneer at Climatic Capers

Having solved the problem of daylight-saving time by ignoring it, the proud "Muny" turns a similar sneer on climatic capers. If it rains hard enough after 9:30 P.M. to turn fiddlers sodden and tenors sour, the audiences file out and home with the philosophic resignation of some one who has bought a sweepstakes ticket and lost. There is nothing to be done about it.

Should the heavens part and flood the arena before 9:30, refunds are made at the box-office. Often enough, dozens of ticket-holders don't even bother to call for their money. Light rains, drizzles, or short, furious showers make no impression and it is no rare sight for the audiences to look solemnly upon an illustrious prima donna from the light-opera theater calmly, imperturably lifting her golden voice in a romantic croon while rain-water cascades down her slim white throat.

This has been going on for seventeen years, fifteen of them comfortably safe for the 800-odd guarantors of the season. Only twice have bad management, careless production, weather, and blistering heat, which prostrated St. Louisans to the point of staying home night after night, caused "Muny's" bookkeepers to dip into the red-ink bottles when the end of Summer brought around the time to "tot up." It is the claim that not one of the seventeen seasons has been unprofitable. It is a flawed claim. But two out of seventeen is a better average than most Broadway operetta producers could hope for—or get.

A New Manager

Some of the imported managers have given "Muny" rag-doll consideration, some have been overlavish and considerate, with resulting pain to guarantors and audiences. This season the municipal opera is in the care of Laurence Schwab, who for eleven years never had a musical failure on Broadway. His luck, and acumen, went along in the duffel-bag which he took to St. Louis. His schedule of proposed shows drew an advance sale of $100,000.

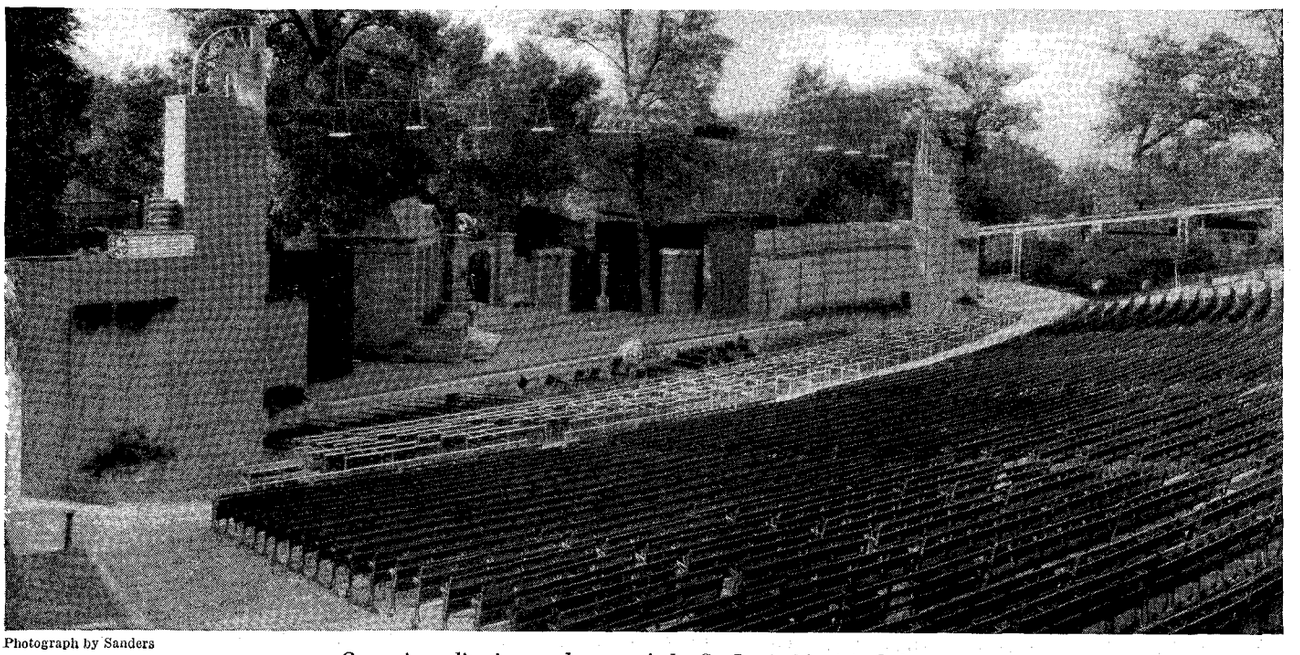
He will do, before the season ends on August 25, nine treasured revivals and three operettas never previously sung here. The three are "Teresina," an Oscar Straus bonbon favored in Europe for the last ten years; "Venus in Seide," which for purposes of Missouri simplification will be called "Beloved Rogue"; and "Lady in the Window," a confection cooked up by Otto Harbach and Sigmund Romberg. "Venus in Seide" is by Robert Stolz, author of "Two Hearts in Waltz Time," a melody which threatened to swamp the radios of the United States two years ago.

Red Batons for Police

Motor-minded St. Louis, starting out for Forest Park as soon after dinner as the plates can be stacked, arrives in streams of automobiles. Up to this year the six-cylindered torrent has been a nightly worry for the traffic police. Then a bright young electrician solved it, gave drivers something to drive toward and furnished harassed police with a handy toy. He suggested sticking foot-long, red glass tubes to the front of regulation flashlights. The result, on a dark night, is a swirl of motor-cars driving steadily toward scores of red batons which wiggle in the darkness. St. Louis police dandle the objects between traffic jams. It seems they are fun to play with. Makes them feel like *Buck Rogers* with some weird ray-gun.

Visiting Stars

Heretofore, "Muny" has been operated as a musical stock company, with the same cast singing all the operettas. Schwab, astutely realizing that the same faces and voices become acutely wearying after a time, inaugurated a new system. He has signed Broadway's singing and dancing stars on a visiting basis.



Photograph by Sanders

Open-air auditorium and stage of the St. Louis Municipal Opera

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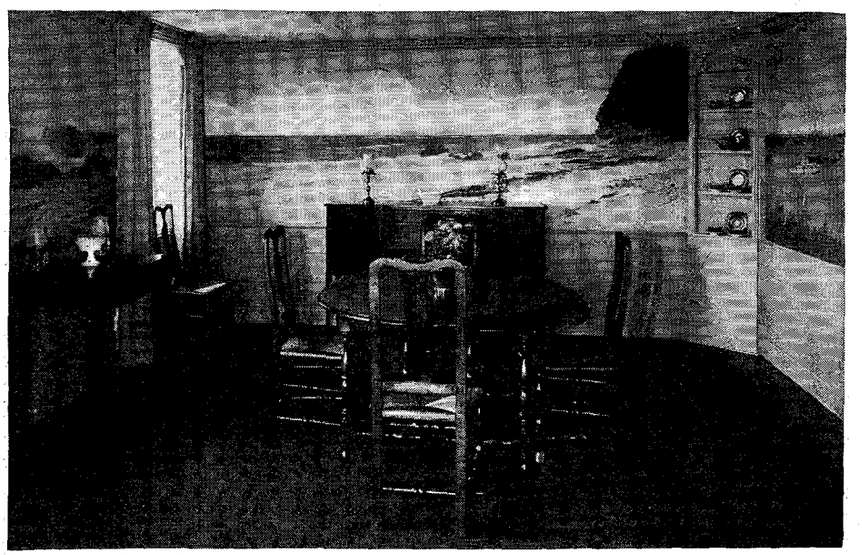
Snap-Shots on the Walls

The Camera's Roving, Personalized Eye Becomes an Ally of the Decorators, and a New Art Medium in the Home



Courtesy of Drix Duryea, Inc.

Murals in a Darien, Connecticut, dining-room, from snap-shots made in Bermuda by the owner and rendered in color in transparent oils

A few years ago a hesitant man dropped into the New York offices of a photographic house and laid on the desk of the manager some stray snap-shots of the Bermuda water-front. They were small, they were simply and unaffectedly photographs taken with a standard camera in the hands of a person decidedly amateur. He hadn't worried about light, exposures, distance-tables or atmospheric conditions. He simply pointed his camera at an expanse of Bermuda water and Bermuda rocks and snapped the picture. Because he liked the view, he snapped two more.

The developed results of that afternoon's snapping were pleasant little seascapes about as large as the palm of a man's hand, a small man's hand.

"I want," he said, as he put down the pictures, "these to be my dining-room."

A Routine Job

The manager didn't send for the psychopathic wagon, or look alarmed. He merely nodded agreement, took the man's name and address and, a few weeks later, enlargements of the snap-shots were transparent oil-cloth murals covering the entire wall-surface of the dining-room of the customer's house in Connecticut.

It was a routine job, from the moment the customer took the tiny pictures in Bermuda to the morning his family sat down to breakfast surrounded by astonishingly clear murals by photography, many hundred times enlarged. The details of waves, rocks, and shore-line still were sharp, and the result was a cool dining-room giving the illusion of a picnic at the beach, in one view, a view of the harbor, from a hill, in the other.

Five or six years ago murals by photography virtually were unknown. There had been some experimentation in the Eastman laboratories at Rochester, New York, but the decorative force and flexibility of the art were unrealized. A New York photographer became interested and made his own researches. He perfected a system of mounting the enlargements, he perfected the process of enlarging to a point where none of the sharpness of even a postage-stamp-sized snap-shot would be lost.

A few commercial firms, with large headquarters offices in New York, were shown the dramatic value of these murals out of a camera. They used them. Their offices became talked about. Decorators dropped in, took one look and ran out looking for clients with the discernment to place camera-murals in their homes, particularly long entrance-halls, and dining-rooms.

Become a Vogue

It did not take long to find such clients. The first were executives of the companies which had used the art for office-decoration. In the last fourteen months, murals by photography have become a vogue.

One woman, with a Long Island estate, had a blank wall which, if given a window, would have looked out on her garden. Her decorator had the garden photographed and covered the entire wall with the enlargement, in color. The architectural lines of the room, which would have been destroyed by cutting in a window, have been preserved, and the effect of looking out over flowers and paths is present.

Men with a feeling for maps and ships have had their libraries done in huge photographic reproductions of rare old charts, bordered with reproductions of prints of old clippers.

Early American rooms utilize color photographs of old Currier and Ives prints, and one of the features of the art is that expensive, rare prints may be photographed, exact coloration reproduced and the whole used to back a corner of a room, over a Colonial fireplace or as a wall decoration.

Five Moderns on View

Visitors to New York this summer will have an opportunity to see several noteworthy modernist paintings as a result of enlarged exhibition-space in the Museum of Modern Art. These include Picasso's *Composition* and Bracque's *Pink Table-Cloth*, both from the Walter Chrysler, Jr., collection; Blume's prize-winning, storm-raising *South of Scranton*, and Dali's *Enigmatic Elements in Landscape*. The exhibition, which continues until September 1, with only a July 4 interruption, also has Beckmann's *The Old Actress*.

On the second floor, two of the one-picture exhibitions, circulated this last season to sixteen colleges, will be added to the paintings already on display. These are Cézanne's *Portrait of Mme. Cézanne*, from the Lewisohn collection, and Gauguin's *Tahitian Idyll*, from a private collection.

Chinese Art for London

The British Oriental Commission, now in this country, departs soon for England after a long tour through China in quest of important native art objects to be sent to London for the Chinese art exhibition in Burlington House this coming winter.

They obtained loans of items from the Imperial Collection, and from notable private collections, which will be used to enlarge the exhibition, it already having had access to the British Museum items, and rare objects from the famous Eumorfopoulos collection. The latter collection recently has been purchased by the Government of Great Britain for disposal to the British Museum, and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Commission is composed of George Eumorfopoulos, Sir Percival David, R. L. Hobson, and Oscar C. Raphael. Sir Percival and Mr. Raphael also are noted collectors of Chinese art. Mr. Hobson is Keeper of Ceramics in the British Museum.

While in Chicago, the Commission visited the Art Institute to examine the cataloging in Ryerson Library of the David collection.

Artist Commissioned

Grant Wood, the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, painter whose work has aroused enormous discussion, has been commissioned by Doubleday, Doran & Company, publishers, to write a book to be called "Modern American Art."

Mr. Wood, first recognized in 1930, has been described by first-line critics as one of the most challenging native painters to appear in years.

Students Win Prizes

The Art Students' League of New York has distributed more than $1,000 in tuition-prizes to high school students in competition throughout the City schools. Ten prizes, valued at $136 each, were awarded. Five honorable mentions, which become alternate scholarships in the event any winners withdraw, also were selected.

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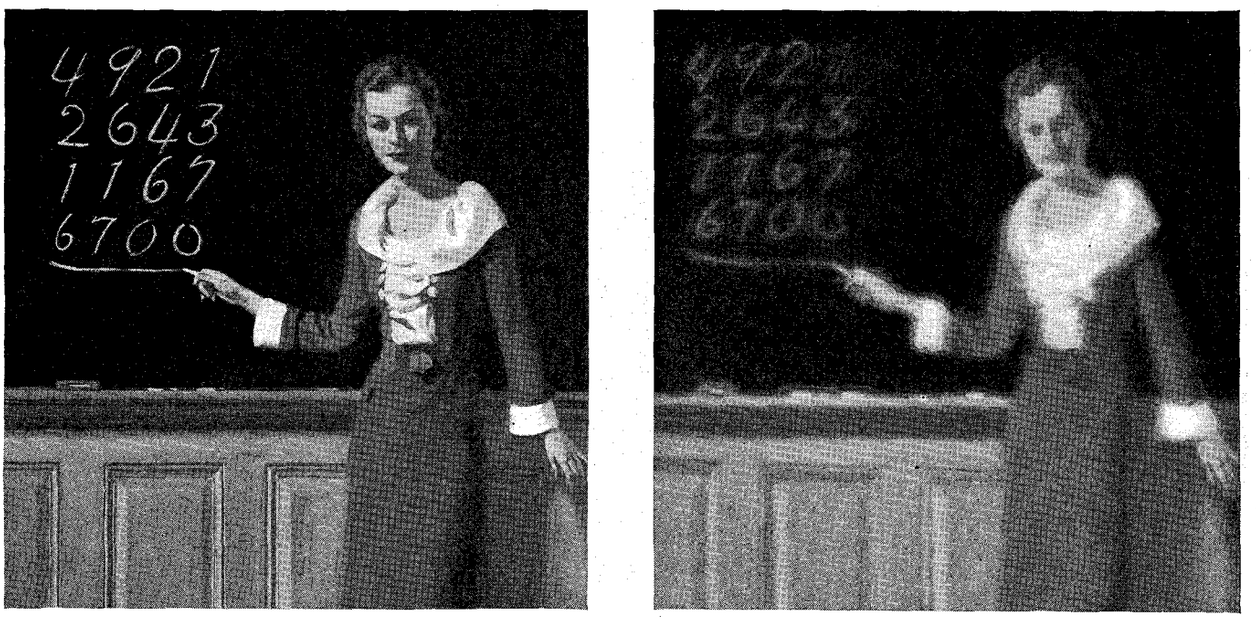

The Blackboard Problem—as it looks to Jim and as it looks to Bill

A Special Warning

Contrary to a widespread idea that the Fourth of July has been made "safe and sane," the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness states that the toll of accidents from fireworks was greater last year than in many previous years.

BILL failed in arithmetic. He couldn't add blurry figures that wouldn't stand still. Poor vision is a tough handicap to a child in school. At least one child in every ten has some form of defective eyesight.

Many of these uncorrected defects are progressive and cause increasing eye-strain and impairment of vision. Eye-strain may lead to severe recurring headaches, nervous exhaustion, hysteria, insomnia, dizziness and other disorders.

In older people there are other conditions of the eyes which are far more serious than imperfect vision. If untreated, they may eventually lead to blindness. Glaucoma and cataract can be present and in the first stages give little indication of their threat to your sight. Recognized early, glaucoma may be successfully treated; a cataract may be removed by an operation.

Good reading habits of young and old prevent many eye troubles. Have your eyes examined regularly, even though they seem to be normal. Never wear glasses which have not been prescribed. Don't read with the light shining into your eyes, or without your doctor's consent when recovering from serious illness, or when lying down—unless your head and shoulders are propped up and the page is held at right angles to your eyes below the line of vision. Hold your work or book about 14 inches from your eyes.

Don't use public towels or rub your eyes. Conjunctivitis and other communicable diseases may follow. Do not use any medication for diseases of the eyes unless it has been prescribed for the purpose.

Make sure that no member of your family is endangering his sight. You are cordially invited to send for the Metropolitan's free booklet "Care of the Eyes." Address Booklet Department 735-L.

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Among the Outstanding Books

Farrar & Rinehart photograph

Robert Rylee

Deep Dark River. By Robert Rylee. [New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.]

Out of the South comes a steady procession of remarkable novels, all voicing points of view in marked contradiction to the traditional views of the Old South. The latest—sent out as the "Book-of-the-Month" for July—is Robert Rylee's story of a black field-hand and a white Portia in the black-delta country of Mississippi.

"They ain't nuthin' in farmin' fer white folks, an' it's jest plain hell for niggers," says one of the characters; but the distinctive feature of Mr. Rylee's distinguished first novel is his understanding of the hold that the soil has on folks, both white and black. His book, for all its bold treatment of race-issues, is shot through with a warm passion for the hot, shimmering air, the lazy bayous, and the growing cotton of his native State.

Effect of the Delta

"The Delta rots a man's bones and eats out his fiber, but it also builds a hard core about his heart," Mr. Rylee comments, "and he would rather lean against a cypress-tree and fight mosquitoes, than venture into any unknown land. . . . There was once beauty here. Its ruins can still be found. It might return."

His story is of the discovery of that old beauty, partly in the meandering existence of Mose Thurman who, when the mine-pits close, plans to preach, and wanders northward to the plantation where his brother hoes cotton, takes up with a loose-lived yellow girl, is embroiled in a fight, and "railroaded" to jail for acting in self-defense.

And partly in his energetic defense by Mary Winston, a daughter of the Old South, whose determination to practise law had puzzled her native Clarksville. And partly in Mary's half-hearted allies, people in whom there was "a quality that, had it been cultivated years ago, might have blossomed into nobility, but the numberless small assaults of the long years had enclosed the seeds of that nobility in calluses."

Mr. Rylee differs from such writers as Faulkner and Caldwell in that he boldly proclaims the existence of that somewhat calloused nobility in his run-down South.

Hero Not Impossible

Nor is his Mose an impossible hero. He is a black field-hand, inarticulate, unambitious, who, after he lands in jail, is honestly more interested in the growth of the prison-farm's cotton than in his appeal for a pardon. He was a beast of burden, but he had poetry in his soul. "In countless centuries a man might sow the same field innumerable times and never twice would the earth crack in quite the same way to show the budding plant. Mose felt the deep mystery of this and held it in awe."

That strikes a new note in Southern novels.

* * *

A descendant of farmers, of mixed English, Scotch, and Irish blood, Robert Rylee was brought up in a church background, and most of his family were "God-fearin'." For more than a century they have lived in Tennessee or Mississippi; his grandfathers fought in the War Between the States.

Born in Memphis, September 17, 1908, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, at twelve. Summers he spent in New England or the South; he once worked as a waiter in a Gloucester hotel and as a farm-hand in the Connecticut Valley. At Amherst he majored in Greek.

After graduation he went to Europe, became ill at Bordeaux. Watching people in a café across the street, he decided to live among people before writing about them, returned to America, and got a job editing publications in a Dallas, Texas, insurance office.

Slight, wiry, quick in movement, Mr. Rylee is professorial in appearance, slow to make up his mind or change it, determined in argument; and the trivial is completely lacking in his character.

Worth Reading

Grand Tour. By Patrick Balfour. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $3.75.) By Rolls-Royce to India, and on to Malaysia, where Englishmen in the jungle dine in tropical evening clothes, and send their boots to London for repair.

The Sea Is My Workshop. By Frank E. Walton, Jr. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2.50.) In which a former swimming champion explains that the life-guard's job is not as soft as it looks.

World Finance. By Paul Einzig. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $3.) A history of post-War money, by one of the few economists who can write for laymen. He believes in "planned reflation."

Fellow Creatures. By Charles D. Stewart. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.75.) Foxes, snakes, bees, birds, and Indians.

© Harris & Ewing

Harold L. Ickes

Back to Work. By Harold L. Ickes. [New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.]

The Secretary of the Interior is a two-fisted man, and when he sets out to write a history of the Public Works Administration, he includes in that task a vigorous excoriation of his critics.

In this brief story of the spending of three billion dollars to get Americans "off the relief-rolls onto the pay-rolls," Mr. Ickes takes time out to quote from his files, showing that Lewis Douglas, then Director of the Budget, in 1933 felt it unnecessary to spend the money since "the spiral of deflation had come to an end."

Cites Debate

He gaily quotes a debate between Rexford Tugwell and Secretary Perkins, to Miss Perkins's advantage; he accuses the Governor of Georgia of double-dealing; and he denounces the Chicago *Tribune*, "in whose eyes this Administration can do nothing right."

But of his chief, Secretary Ickes says: "His has been the vision that has never dimmed. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be written down in history not only as the world's greatest builder; he will likewise be known for all time to come as the greatest planner."

* * *

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, is holder of more Government portfolios than any other official has ever held.

Born in Blair County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Ickes worked his way through the University of Chicago and has been identified with "The Windy City" since 1917, when he began his law-practise. He bolted the Republican Party in 1912, managed Hiram Johnson's campaign for the Republican Presidential candidacy in 1924, and finally picked a winner in Roosevelt in 1932.

Mr. Ickes, unpretentious, placid, plodding, works early and late.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

WHEN I HAVE SAID

By Valentine Ackland

When I have said "I love you" I have said
Nothing at all to tell you—I cannot find
Any speech in any country of the mind
Which might inform you whither I have fled.

In saying "I love you" I have gone so far
Away from you, into so strange a land—
You may not find me, may not understand
How I am exiled, driven to a star

Till now deserted. Here I stand about,
Eat, sleep, bewail, feel lonely, and explore,
Remember how I loved the world before,
Tremble in case that memory lets me out.
Islanded here, I wait for you to come—
Waiting the day that exiles you to home.

—*The London Mercury.*

SOLILOQUY ON A RIVER ROAD

By Jay G. Sigmund

I took the longer way across the swale;
I took this rougher way to miss the sight
Of tombstones in the sunlight; cold and pale
And spectre-like and white.

I passed the place that had the sagging fence;
The house that had the shattered window-panes—
The yard was clogged with horse-weeds; foul and dense;
The pastures gashed from rains.

I know the tenant of this sombre place,
I often see him in his rutted fields;
I know the signs upon his worried face
Deep etched from year on year of scanty yields.

I know the dozen others of his kind
That live along this stony river road;
I know the barrenness of every mind—
I know their debtor's load.

And yet I go this way to miss the signs
Of struggles given up; those marble things—
Those live-forever plants; those tangled vines—
The graven names and carven angel wings.

I know the ones beneath those grassy mounds
Are sightless to the flight of brant and teal;
Are deaf to all the friendly river sounds—
They lie in loam they cannot even feel.

These other ones may roundly curse the soil,
May lash their plodding, balky bony teams;
But they at least can plant a crop and toil—
May yet have shreds of dreams . . . small shreds of dreams.

—*Burroak & Sumac* (Cornell College Chapbook Number One.)

PROPHECY

By Beata Bowman

In a little grey cottage in some small town
I shall grow old in a checkered gown.
I shall drink milk with my warm fresh bread,
And never a night but safe in bed
I shall rest well and never wake
In the breathless dark with an alien ache
For seas of purple and tropical stars
And the flashing scarlet of strange bazaars—
For the low-pitched note of a foreign tongue
Murmured by those I pass among.
I shall rest quietly there in the gloom,
Quietly, quietly, there in my room.
And though I walk to the corner store,
Though daily I mop the kitchen floor,
Though I can laugh and weep my tears,
I'll have been dead for forty years!

—"First The Blade," Santa Ana Junior College.

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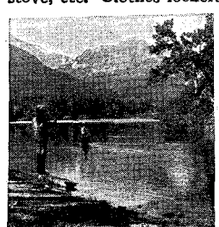

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On the Current Screen

"The Glass Key" (AAA) — Based on Dashiell Hammett's murder-mystery novel, this is an uneven but extremely engrossing melodrama. Its faults stem from a too faithful translation of the original. The mystery itself, which gives the work form, is singularly trivial and uninteresting. In the unraveling of the plot, tho, there are

George Raft in "The Glass Key"

interludes of savage intensity, filled with rich characterization and brilliant dialog.

George Raft plays the chief rôle, *Ed Beaumont*, aid to a political boss with remarkable conviction and power. In a part somewhat similar to that which first won him renown in "Scarface," he gives the best performance of his career. Doggedly tracking down the enemies of his chief who are trying to frame him for a murder, he acts with versatility and assurance.

A Record for Violence

The motion-picture sets something of a record for violence. The scene in which *Beaumont* is held captive in a hotel-bedroom and beaten into insensibility, not once, but several times, is ferociously moving. And a terrifying suspense is achieved in a later section which finds *Beaumont* verbally fencing with a man intent on killing him and culminates in the murder of a rival gang-leader.

Frank Tuttle has directed the entertainment resourcefully and with a sensitive feeling for melodramatics. He has caught the very essence of Mr. Hammett's fascinating literary method of approaching episodes obliquely and building up a seemingly unrelated pattern that suddenly becomes significant. Edward Arnold, Claire Dodd, and Guinn Williams are excellent in the chief supporting rôles.

* * *

Of all the women of affairs which history has recorded, Nell Gwyn, for whom John Dryden wrote airy, irresponsible rôles, has entrenched herself as the most lovable. Witty, reckless, generous, high spirited, good tempered, she was "a true child of the London streets." Born in an alley off Drury Lane, London, in 1651, her mother, while intoxicated, was drowned in a pond; but, through the influence of Charles Hart, an actor, and Robert Duncan, the "orange wench" became an actress at fifteen.

And, as an actress, she first met Charles II, King of Great Britain and Ireland, excellent in manners, witty, gay, good-natured and popular, and became his mistress. Of her two sons, the older became Duke of St. Albans, and the younger, James, Lord Beauclerk, died while a boy.

The latest of the historical films, **"Nell Gwyn" (AAA)**, a British and Dominions production, is, except for the opening scene, true to history. Asleep on a ragged bed as the bailiff enters with his two assistants to carry out the chair, table, bed, and clock, the "old woman" does not answer to his orders to awake. Looking at the dead woman he tells the story of Nell Gwyn—only thirty-six, "but you'd think she was fifty"—to his helpers.

Actually, Charles II's death-bed request, "Let not poor Nelly starve," was carried out by his brother, James II; Nell Gwyn received an estate to be left to her eldest son, was buried in the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, with the vicar, Thomas Tenison, later Archbishop of Canterbury, preaching the funeral service.

The Spirit of Pepys

Capturing the mercurial spirit of Samuel Pepys's "pretty, witty Nell" and the aristocratic but humane temperament of Charles II, the picture displays in costume and music, which is never irritably intrusive, the London of the Restoration.

The plot is simple and moves easily and gaily to the final scene where the King is dying and Nell waits outside his chambers, not permitted to enter. Essentially, the story centers about the conflict between Nell Gwyn and the French Duchess of Portsmouth for the affections of Charles, with victory awarded to the illiterate Nell.

As the King, Sir Cedric Hardwicke is admirable, particularly when he is forced to laugh behind his handkerchief in spite of himself at the gay, clever effrontery of Nell as she burlesques upon the stage the Duchess of Portsmouth, who is seated in the royal box beside the King.

Jeanne De Casalis ably performs the unsympathetic rôle of the Duchess. Portraying the irresistible and fun-loving Nell, Anna Neagle is excellent. Miles Malleson, as the King's faithful valet, and Esmé Percy, as Pepys, round out a sound cast.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	*Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, G Men, The Scoundrel, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero, No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China, The Glass Key, Nell Gwyn.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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America's Attempt to Ease Human Ills

(Continued from page 5)

An appropriation of $3,000,000 for 1936 and necessary amounts thereafter is allocated to States on a fifty-fifty matching basis to assist the permanently blind who are in need.

Unqualified approval of the Social Security Bill was scarce among editors of the nation's newspapers, but indorsement was forthcoming from welfare leaders.

Welfare Leaders' Views

"The economic-security program is likely to receive opposition from the Right as going too far and fast and from the Left as not going far enough," said Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau at Washington. "I believe it will afford a sound basis for a reasonable and in the end a far-reaching advance. . . ."

The National Consumers' League regarded the bill's enactment as a most significant event in the history of the nation. "The urgency of making an immediate beginning in social insurance outweighs considerations of postponing legislation until a more perfect instrument can be created," said a League statement. "Experience will undoubtedly lead to the strengthening of the weaker features of the measure."

"Despite its defects," said John B. Andrews, Editor of *The American Labor Legislation Review*, "this official program furnishes the most promising prospect for social-welfare legislation in our time."

Press Comment

The Capital Times (Ind.) of Madison, Wisconsin, believed that "the objectives contemplated by the . . . bill are admirable and deserve the support of liberals everywhere.

"The measure, however," it continued, "is but a first step, and a really effective program must go far beyond the limitations of the present legislation. A policy has been established, however, that will be of great encouragement to those who are fighting for a larger measure of happiness and contentment to the largest number of people."

"Social security has advanced haphazardly so long that an organized national plan is timely and essential, to distribute costs fairly," declared the Billings (Mont.) *Gazette* (Ind.), "but employers footing the new burden deserve compensating concessions. When the Wagner and kindred measures are considered, it could be easy to go destructively far along new paths."

The Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.) recalled Herbert Hoover's recent address to the graduates of Stanford University in declaring: "Personal freedom of initiative; the right to produce goods and services which make economic security and the right of genuine self-government—these are the fundamentals of social safety but they are not to be found in the recipes of political paternalism."

The Denver *Post* (Ind.) feared that "directly or indirectly this legislation will increase everybody's taxes, boost living-costs, or lower wages, and injure the very people it is supposed to help—the workers.

"The most ironical feature," it found, "is that after business has been paralyzed, and unemployment increased, by social-security taxes, there will be no social security for anybody. A $15-a-month Federal old-age pension can not be regarded as insuring social security even if it is matched by $15 a month from the State."

North and South sound the same cry.

"The social-security program seeks to do things for the people under governmental compulsion that they should be educated to do voluntarily for themselves," said the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.). "It will breed weakness, instead of strength, and dependency, instead of self-reliance."

"An overwhelming majority of the people of Mississippi feel no interest in the Administration program for old-age pensions," said the Jackson *Daily News* (Dem.), "and this State is not likely to join the Federal Government in any program offered on a fifty-fifty basis.

"The average Mississippian can't imagine himself chipping in to pay pensions for able-bodied Negroes to sit around in idleness on front galleries, supporting all their kinfolks on pensions, while cotton and corn crops are crying for workers to get them out of the grass."

From a different direction, the Communist *Daily Worker*, which backed the alternative Lundeen bill, attacked the Roosevelt measure as "one of the biggest frauds ever perpetrated on the people of this country."

"It does not provide one cent of insurance for the 15,000,000 now unemployed," the paper charged. "For the rest of the employed workers, it does not provide any immediate protection."

Europe's Press Censorship

(Continued from page 13)

their dispatches to their home offices. "Never in my recollection has there been any attempt to clip our freedom of comment," says R. J. Cruikshank of *The News Chronicle*, of London, President of the Association of Foreign Correspondents in the United States.

"If anything, we are ignored. Most Governments, even when actuated by high motives, are anxious to conciliate correspondents. But the American Government is extraordinarily indifferent to what we say."

The history of American journalism, for instance, provides no parallel to the expulsion of Mr. Darrah. Even such minor incidents as the protest (later withdrawn) last fall by Secretary of State Cordell Hull against what he considered momentarily an attempt by a foreign news-agency to discredit the United States abroad, are rare.

Commenting upon the informality of President Roosevelt's press conferences, Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington Correspondent for *The Times*, of London, wrote for *Today* last winter: "It is unlikely that any European statesman whose sayings would have a relatively equal weight would care to begin, or dare to continue, such a relationship with the press."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Spotlight on NRA Opponents

Sir:—It would be a good thing if the letters of your readers did show the occupation of the workers. By that the opponents of NRA would be seen most generally as in good positions. I, for instance, prefer constitutional progress, because it would help the people as a whole and the wage-earner. G. KLUCHER.
New York City. (Unemployed).

Sir:—Now that the NRA has been invalidated by the Supreme Court, why not have an amendment added to our Constitution to preserve its excellent results—they must not be lost—such as the abolition of child labor and sweat-shops, the regulation of wages and hours of work, and the elimination of ruthless competition? JOSEPH JOHN STANINA.
Boston.

Sir:—While perhaps unavoidable, the recent decision of the Supreme Court is the greatest blow ever struck at liberty in this nation, the liberty to rule ourselves through our chosen representatives, and makes popular government a farce by lodging full and final authority in nine men for whom not one popular vote was ever cast.

When the people of this nation have had time to realize what this decision really means entirely outside of this case there may be consequences little dreamed of when this decision was handed down. R. J. NEELY.
Yakima, Washington.

Sir:—I don't know how you feel about it, but I would rather have a good sound horse and a strong buggy to take me over rough roads than a "modern auto" without a steering-wheel and brakes. (Think it over!).
C. R. CULLINGWORTH.
Birmingham, Alabama.

Sir:—Every kidnaping case emphasizes the great power of the Federal Government to solve problems that cross State lines. For major crimes we are finding that we must have national cooperation—that is, Federal control.

If we examine social and economic problems, we shall find that only national cooperation through Federal control will solve many of them. For the benefit of the whole population we should give to the Federal Government power over national issues. Without it we may find progress severely stifled.
OWEN C. WICKS.
Seattle.

Our "Helpless Graduates"

Sir:—I, too, am another kicker on the results of the most expensive and most inefficient system for practical education ever known to this country. If you doubt it, just ask some high-grade graduates some simple questions that come up in every-day life.

The average high school and college graduates are among the most helpless creatures we have on the practical things of life: Millions of them, just waiting for some man, county, State or nation to give them something to do on short hours and big pay.
C. A. HOOKS.
Oxford, Florida.

"I Second the Motion"

Sir:—In the readers' forum of THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 1, Mr. Holger Lyngholm, of Belle Grade, Florida, strikes a key-note, to which we should all sing. He makes a plea that good government should be taught to the young people in the schools.

We have been making much of the saying that we have "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." But it has grown into "a government of the party, by the party, for the party"; and the people are willing to have it so.
J. E. L. WINECOFF.
Florence, South Carolina.

Win, Lose or Draw
—Pease in the Newark Evening News

For a National Healing Army

Sir:—The number of diseases and the cases of illness could be reduced successfully by turning the entire "Medical Profession" into a National Healing Army completely supported by national funds. That is, all physicians of any denomination should be put on the national pay-roll with a definite salary and kept there so long as they are of any service to mankind; they must be prohibited from accepting payment from their patients, and no physician should be allowed to practise his profession privately on a paying basis. All the hospitals should become a national property.
VINCENT CATTANO.
Syracuse, New York.

It's Up to the Public

Sir:—It was with amusement that I read Mr Inkeles's letter in the June 1 LITERARY DIGEST, in which he advocates undermining war's foundation by destroying all books on war in the public libraries. In which he also laments the fact that there are "at least 100 books about Napoleon, and only five to ten about Koch." Does Mr. Inkeles suppose that the difference is caused by the librarians' love of war, or by the public's demand for the war-books? I think he will find that any public library will gladly swing the balance the other way whenever the public requests more books on Koch, or any other scientist, than it does on war.
V. S. BOVELLE.
Salem, Oregon.

But They Can't Grow Whiskers!

Sir:—I have noticed recently one or two epistles in these columns on the subject of whiskers. They seemed to irk me just a bit, altho I should be hardened to all such flings because I have worn them for fifty years.

But it did set me to wondering if people generally knew just why they seem to be so unpopular just now. Well, there are several reasons of course.

But the real reason: the court of last resort (the ladies) has declared against them, and this is why: they can wear our pants and other garments, they can smoke our tobacco, drink our whisky, and swear with the best of us, but they can't grow whiskers, and so they have decided that you shan't, so there!
HOMER A. GALLUP.
East Berne, New York.

Higher Standards for . . . Parents

Sir:—I have been reading Mr. Olmsted's letter, "Higher Standards for Teachers" (LITERARY DIGEST, June 8) and it leaves me wondering what type of teachers are employed in his State. Possibly teachers' wages in Florida are so low that all the good teachers seek employment elsewhere; or possibly Mr. Olmsted exaggerated a bit when he designated a large percentage of teachers as lacking in desirable qualities.

Probably no teacher is perfect; few people are; but I think the majority of teachers whom I have known would try to cooperate with reasonable parents.

Perhaps if this parent tried living with forty lively youngsters of different I.Q.'s, temperaments, habits and home-environments, five or six hours a day, one hundred and eighty days of the year, he would better understand the teacher's side of the story.
A CONNECTICUT TEACHER.
Madison, Connecticut.

Sir:—Mr. Olmsted is right in demanding higher standards for teachers. However, he i thinking of the "somes" enumerated by hin as much larger than they really are; hence hi alarming total.

After an experience of a good many year with teachers, I know that the sense of duty in that profession is more compelling, by ano large, than among any other line of workers except mothers.

As to the standard of selection and preparation, those engaged in training teachers are trying to raise the standard, and are doing wonders in that line. Meanwhile, the standard of selection and preparation of parents is being sadly neglected.
MARGARET MCLAUGHLIN.
Flintville, Tennessee.

Sir:—I shall not discuss the qualifications of the larger percentage of the teachers; however, I wonder if the parent has ever given to thought that parents must become more foresighted and more anxious to prepare their children for life. They need to learn that the future, not the present, should dominate their attitude toward the child.

It appears, Mr. Olmsted, you are the one with unstable character, falling down on your responsibility, for the future of your children depends entirely upon you, not the school teacher.
J. H. MCNEILL.
Houston, Texas.

[In 1933-'34 Florida had approximately 3,517 rural teachers receiving less than $450 yearly, 5,633 receiving less than $750. New York fairly representative of the East, had four rura teachers receiving less than $450, twenty-three less than $750.—Editor.]

Dixie Heroes . . . Yankee Artists

Sir:—The recent justifiable resentmen caused by the introduction in the House o Representatives of a resolution opposing th erection of a monument to Robert E. Lee i Arlington, on the ground that he was a traito to his country, must no doubt bring an ironi smile to the lips of more than one descendan of Confederate patriots, when they speculat as to whom the commission for this work shal be awarded.

Notwithstanding that there are a few ably equipped sculptors in the South, it is a notori ous fact that most of the Confederate monu ments (and busts of the South's great in th Hall of Fame) have been executed either by the sons of Yankee soldiers or foreigners.
ARTHUR C. MORGAN,
Director, Southwestern Institute of Arts
Shreveport, Louisiana.

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Social Service Calls for End of *Laissez-Faire*

(Continued from page 21)

The task now is to find the adequate legal expression for a moral purpose."

New President's Views

Choice for the 1936 Presidency of the Conference fell to the Very Rev. Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, the Cardinal's Secretary for Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York. Twenty years of study and experience in the field of social-welfare activities have provided him with an exceptional equipment of education and professional training, executive experience, and a deep understanding of the interrelationship between organized private social-welfare work and the political structure of government.

In an interview with the Montreal *Daily Star*, Monsignor Keegan said that "social workers are through with the theory of rugged individualism.

"That policy, that every one should pursue his own advantage, that there should be no interference by Government, has brought about the present state of affairs. We got too much rugged individualism, and we did not get enough interest in cooperative enterprise."

The new President of the Conference went on to say that "our present plight is not the result of the hectic 'twenties. On the contrary, these years climaxed a period of thinking in terms of profits during which time the well-nigh universal economics taught that each must seek first his own advantage on the theory that all ultimately would benefit.

"So sacrosanct did this doctrine become that even when humanity suffered, Government was not to interfere. *Laissez-faire*, hands off, the do-nothing policy, keep the public authority out of business—these were the slogans of those who lived in the memory of the past and refused to face the realities of to-day."

But "a program built on justice does not rule out competition," continued Monsignor Keegan. "Life devoid of rivalry for place, property, and power would be drab and desolate. However, the recent economic catastrophe has taught us that society can not prosper on the philosophy of the survival of the fittest.

"Government must be invoked to regulate competition and curb economic power. Somewhere, somehow, under any form of government, there must be a legislative power that appraises human welfare over and beyond mere temporal gain."

Two things about the Conference struck the Montreal *Daily Star* as of special import. One was that underlying the many social problems under discussion "is the question of delimiting public or government aid from private social work."

The other was that, to a great extent, this was a gathering of professional social workers, who "know that the head is no less important than the heart in dealing with social problems. They stand for the scientific attitude. They are not 'hard-boiled,' of course, as so many business men pretend to be, but they are realistic.

"When we look at the results of their labors, at the improved health and happiness around us, we are forced to conclude that they are doing their jobs well. But much remains to be done, with public cooperation and support."

Research in Need of Funds

(Continued from page 18)

few very rich men who built laboratories, gave endowment funds and established foundations.

This has been fine and valuable, but the trend of the times is to cut down large fortunes by heavy taxation. There will probably be a shortage of very rich men. Also, the interest received from invested endowments is getting less and less. Further, government appropriations for scientific bureaus have been reduced. It is estimated that to-day the annual support for science from all these sources has been cut down by between a third and a half—a drop in the annual income of the research "industry" by something like $50,000,000!

Government Aid Needed

Where, the scientists ask, can they find income to replace this which is lost? There is only one adequate answer. It must be supplied by the Government—and that, of course, really means by the people via taxes, direct or indirect.

It may be asked why the industries should not support scientific research. Of course they should and doubtless will, in large measure. On the other hand, any industry is concerned, naturally and properly, with some particular line of work. The general and fundamental scientific advance necessary to lead up to directly useful developments in industry requires, for its direction and support, a broader point of view than the industries can have.

Because labor benefits so much from scientific advances, one might contend that a share of union-dues should be devoted to science. This would be a better use for them, from the payer's point of view, than some of the uses to which these dues have customarily been put. One might say also that if a plan of unemployment insurance is adopted, a portion of the premiums should go into science to create employment for the future. In fact, it might conceivably be a good plan to put the premiums exclusively to such use as the best means of insuring employment!

Foreign Countries Show Way

Such suggestions probably will not be adopted. What can and must be adopted is legislation providing for a small portion of all taxes—whether paid by laborers, white collar men, the wealthy, or by corporations—to be appropriated by Congress for a nation-wide program of research. England, Italy, Russia, Japan and other countries have already taken such steps. Pre-War Germany became a world-power by such means.

For the future prosperity and security, as well as the health and happiness of all American citizens, our Government should not be slow in following such far-sighted examples.

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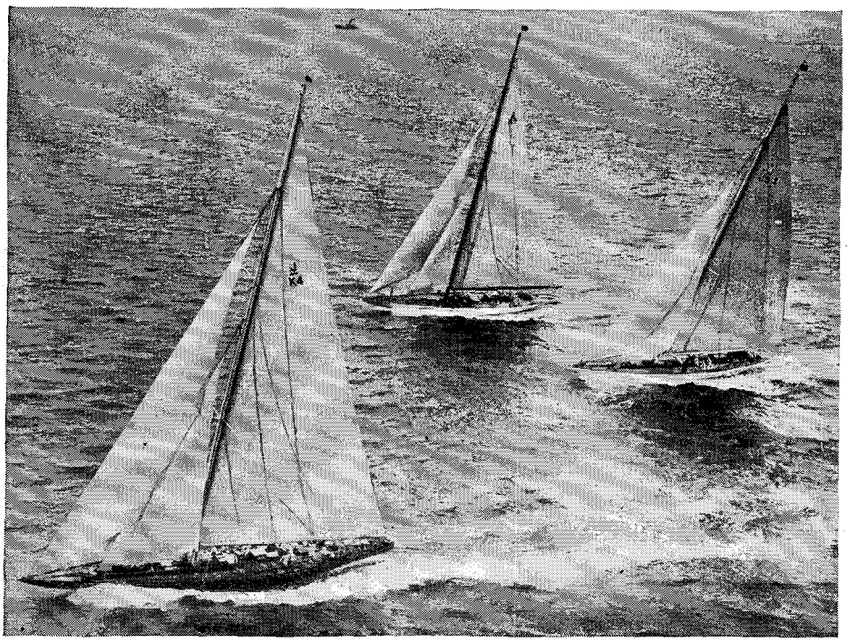
Just for the Fun of It

Gerard B. Lambert, Sailing Yankee *in Foreign Waters, Adheres to British Tradition of Racing "For the Game's Sake"—Faces Formidable Task in Class J Racing This Summer*

BY WILLIAM H. TAYLOR



Wide World

Yankee (right) *racing* Endeavour (left), *last year's unsuccessful* America's *Cup challenger, and* Velsheda (center) *in one of the races of the Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta.* Yankee *won,* Endeavour *lost her mast and a man was lost overboard from* Astra

For the first time in forty-one years an American yacht of the *America's* Cup class is racing in British waters. And, judging by the way *Yankee*, owned and sailed by Gerard B. Lambert, won her first race abroad, she is likely to reflect great credit on American yachting before the British season ends in August.

Back in 1894, the year after her defense of the *America's* Cup against *Valkyrie II*, the sloop *Vigilant* campaigned in British waters. Tho during most of the season she had but one competitor, the Royal cutter *Britannia*, *Vigilant* won but a very small percentage of her starts. Since then, six British yachts have come here in vain quest of the *America's* Cup: Sir Thomas Lipton's five *Shamrocks* and, last summer, T. O. M. Sopwith's *Endeavour*.

Plenty of American ocean-racers, six-meter sloops and other smaller craft have gone over and raced there during those forty-one years, but the British have had a feeling that they rated the courtesy of a return visit from an *America's* Cup yacht. So *Yankee* has been received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Yankee Was "Robbed"

The combination of *Yankee* and her owner is a fortunate one for the job. Built as a Cup-defense contender in 1930, and a very close competitor for that honor last year, *Yankee* is the most popular yacht this country has seen in many years. When the decision went against her last summer, Corn Belt farmers, West Virginia coal-miners, and Texas cow-hands swore she'd been robbed.

As a matter of fact, she was probably a faster boat than *Rainbow*, but her gear didn't stand up at critical moments, and in the end Harold Vanderbilt's magnificent uphill fight established *Rainbow* as the logical choice. But *Yankee* is still the people's darling, and, besides, she has a great name to go racing abroad with.

Lambert Began Late

Gerard B. Lambert is unusual in yachting in that he took up the sport in middle age, yet rose quickly into the front rank of big-boat racing skippers. A financier from St. Louis, he first bought the old schooner *Atlantic*, in 1928, and put her in the race to Spain with a professional crew.

In 1929 he bought the old *America's* Cup-class sloop *Vanitie*, and set about learning to sail her himself.

Vanitie definitely was outbuilt in the four 1930 defense candidates, yet with Lambert at the helm she has won considerably more than her share of races against the newer boats. *Vanitie* was almost the only boat Lambert ever handled until he took *Yankee's* wheel for the first time this spring, having bought her last fall. Yet he won his first race with her.

Ambassador-Yachtsman

As America's representative abroad, Lambert may do much to counteract the rancor of the British over what many of them still consider the unfair treatment of Sopwith here last year. Lambert was the closest friend Sopwith had among the American yachtsmen. He sailed *Vanitie* day after day as a trial-horse for *Endeavour*, and even lent the latter sails Sopwith had neglected to bring with him.

His Own Skipper

Furthermore, Lambert is racing as much British-fashion as an American can; in other words, just for the fun of it. He has given *Yankee* a luxurious cabin layout which no Britisher can object to as "skinned out." He sails the boat himself, with no highly-organized afterguard such as American Cup-defenders generally have.

Nor is *Yankee* in any sense the "mechanical ship" the Burgess-Vanderbilt Cup yachts were said to be. Her new steel mast cost but $4,000, a tenth the price of *Enterprise's* famous duralumin spar, and her gear is all of the normal type, which seems to be plenty good enough, as it stood a test that cracked up two of the British rigs. By and large, the British ought to find *Yankee* and her owner much to their liking.

Missed First Race

Yankee refitted at Charles Nicholson's yard at Gosport, England, where the last two *Shamrocks* and the matchless *Endeavour* were built. Her new mast and racing-rig had had only an inadequate twenty-minute trial-spin off Boston, early in April, so there was some delay before they got the rigging properly set up and the sails stretched. As a result they missed the opening race for the big British class, at Harwich, on June 1, and made their début at Southend, on June 6.

That must have been a grand race, as good as the one in which *Yankee* set a new *America's* Cup-course record off Newport, in the 1930 trials. It blew so hard that two of the British yachts didn't go out, and the others, including *Yankee*, reefed down. In a desperate jibe around the leeward mark, *Endeavour* was dismasted, *Astra* lost a man overboard, and *Velsheda* cracked her boom, but gamely trailed the flying *Yankee* home. *Yankee* finished with all her gear intact, and not so much as a rope-yarn parted.

Lambert made his jibe at the right time, a move which not only gave him the lead at the time but kept *Yankee* out of the mess the British boats got into later on. Part of the credit, too, belongs to *Yankee's* Scandinavian-American crew, headed by "Coconut John" Christensen, and "Sandpaper Gus" Olsen, for their smart and capable handling of the gear.

Yankee can not be expected to win all, or even half, of her thirty-odd races this

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summer off the English and French ports. As a matter of fact, she finished third in her second race, the last sailed up to the date of writing, owing to bad weather which caused two cancellations.

Competition Keen

If she can win half a dozen races during the season, *Yankee* will be doing phenomenally well. In the first place she is racing against six other big yachts, instead of in a two-boat match like the *America's* Cup races, and there are some fast boats among them. *Endeavour* unquestionably is the fastest Class J sloop ever built. Properly handled, she should win every race in which the breaks don't go very hard against her, but she probably will not win as many as she should.

W. L. Stephenson's *Velsheda*, a 1933 Nicholson boat which never figured as a Cup challenger, is nearly as fast as *Endeavour*, and, very likely, potentially faster than the five-year-old *Yankee*.

Hoyt May Aid Fairey

Shamrock V, judging by her 1930 performance here, is not as fast as *Yankee*, but she has been altered since then and, presumably, improved. Her owner, C. R. Fairey, who may challenge for the *America's* Cup next year, is reputed to be a keen helmsman, and may have with him for part of the season no less an American racing genius than C. Sherman Hoyt, whose help Harold Vanderbilt credits with a large share of the success of *Enterprise* and *Rainbow*.

The King's forty-two-year-old *Britannia*, modernized as far as an old yacht may be, has proved her ability still to take an occasional race, as have *Astra* and *Candida*, which antedate *Shamrock V*, but are by no means of *Britannia's* vintage.

Any one of these yachts, alone, would make *Yankee* a formidable rival. Together, they form a team that she will have a hard time breaking through to win.

Difference in Courses

Beyond that, Lambert finds himself racing under new and extremely difficult conditions. In this country, race-courses are laid out to give the yachts the best possible test of speed and handling. Abroad, they lay them out to give the local townsfolk and peasantry (who support the racing at their various towns) the best possible view of the proceedings.

Most of the courses include but little windward work—the real test of a yacht and a helmsman. Instead, the visitor finds himself reaching, and running around odd-shaped little courses, so short that they are often sailed several times around to make a race. Shoals threaten the long-legged sailing-yachts. Terrific tidal currents may throw the stranger for a loss.

These conditions, and the variable breezes found close to shore, put a great premium on local knowledge. Crowding excursion-boats, a horde of smaller racing-yachts, and big vessels anchored in the fairways, make a sort of obstacle-race out of the whole business. The cumulative effect of these conditions, according to those who have raced there, is to drive a stranger slightly mad.

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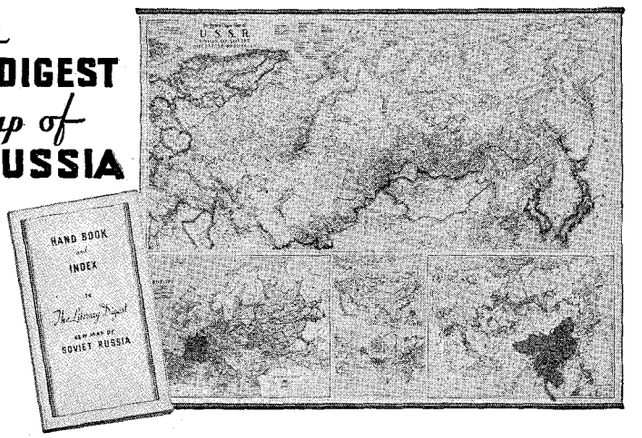

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Baseball's Synthetic Double-Headers

Sports-Writers Split on Value to Major Leagues—Some Feel They Are Beneficial, Others That They Signify Decline in Public Interest—Issue Drawn Between Sport and Business

Wide World

Will Harridge, American League President

The St. Louis Cardinals, Deans, Medwicks, and all, were scheduled to play the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds in New York one Tuesday last month. At ten in the morning a slight sprinkle was enough to cause a postponement.

Next day the Dean brothers were slated to pitch a double-header. Result: 41,100 paid customers.

Knottier by far than baseball's recent problem of what to do with "Alabama" Pitts is what to do with synthetic double-headers. No ruling by Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball's high commissioner, can solve this problem, since it is economic, not social.

Increasing the Gate

Unable to draw paying attendance for games scheduled early in the week, baseball magnates have tried to jack up their receipts by offering the fans two games for the price of one. In the National League the two clubs that have resorted most to this device have been the St. Louis Cardinals and the Boston Braves.

Fans and baseball writers are split into two camps on the subject. Ford Frick, President of the National League, and Will Harridge, President of the American League, are satisfied to carry out the wishes of the club-owners, some of whom oppose synthetic double-headers as detrimental to single-game gates and to the sporting aspect of the game. Others favor them as the only solution to books saturated in red ink.

Mr. Frick, former baseball writer and radio commentator, thinks the solution "is strictly up to the fans and the owners." Replying to a LITERARY DIGEST poll, he said: "If the fans are happier with double-headers on Sundays, all right. If we spoil week-day gates by scheduling synthetic double-headers, it will be a bad thing. In the latter case, it will be up to the club-owners themselves."

Will Harridge—"The condition of calling off games on flimsy excuses for the purpose of creating double-headers does not exist in the American League. To date we have had fifty games postponed because of rain and cold weather, an unprecedented condition.

"While a game might be called off on a day when weather conditions overhead appear favorable, continued rains and cold weather have placed the grounds in such shape that it would be dangerous to attempt to play. This condition, of course, is not known to the general public."

In the National League more games (fifty) had been postponed through last week because of rain than the total number of twenty-nine for the season of 1934. There had been twenty double-headers this year, only eight all last season.

Writers Split

The baseball writers replying to the DIGEST poll split sharply on the question of whether double-headers harm or benefit baseball.

Hugh Bradley of the New York *Post*—"My soul would be filled with great rejoicing if the baseball people never committed any greater sin than that of giving the customers two games for the price of one."

Sid C. Keener of the St. Louis *Star-Times*—"Baseball magnates are giving Mr. Public a raw deal by postponing week-day games on the least provocation. Severe criticism of their action has been heard by this writer throughout the two big-league circuits. It may be a good business move, with the cash customers failing to flock to the stadia for single games on week-days, but at the same time Mr. Public is grumbling, and when Mr. Public grumbles, then look out! He may grow disgusted over those postponements at ten o'clock in the morning, when the sun is sparkling at noon, and then withdraw his patronage from the national pastime. No regularly scheduled games should be postponed before two o'clock in the afternoon."

Howard Mann of the Chicago *Daily News*—"While it probably is true that some major-league baseball magnates postpone games with small excuse in order to draw larger crowds at double-headers, I can see no reason for getting excited. If attendance is increased by this process, it is difficult to blame them."

Business vs. Sport

Wilbur Wood of the New York *Sun*—"There is no doubt that a cloud the size of a man's hand or a chance remark by the man on the corner that it looks like rain is enough in these days to cause a big-league baseball magnate to cancel a single game in order to schedule a double-header, or bargain bill, as the publicity man puts it.

"That raises the question whether big-league baseball is a sport or a business. I would say it is both. The magnate must have money to pay the men who provide the sport and unquestionably one double-header is better business than two single games. The attendance figures and receipts prove that.

"Double-headers are what the fans want and it is difficult to find fault with a business man for giving the customers what they want. In time the magnates may summon up enough courage to cast aside pretense and frame a schedule providing for two or three double-headers and two single games each week."

H. G. Salsinger of the Detroit *News*—"The overabundance of double-headers can be used as evidence that baseball has lost its drawing-powers.

Acts of God

"Postponing games for no other reason than to create double-headers was a common practise in several major-league cities last year. The more conservative of owners rebelled, but this year there are as many, if not more, double-headers than in 1934. This is due to acts of God rather than to designs of owners. Most of the double-headers this season were created by extreme cold, rain, hail, snow, soggy grounds. April and May were months of extremely inclement weather, making baseball an impossible sport on many days.

"However, it still is true that double-headers ruin gate-receipts. People are not inclined to attend single games when they can see two games for the same price."

One baseball writer, unwilling to be quoted, declared: "There is nothing the fans can do about it. The club-owner realizes a double-header will draw more cash customers than one game, and he looks to the treasury before he considers the convenience of his patrons."

Wide World

Ford Frick, National League President

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British Polo-Team

To Compete Here for U. S. Open Championship in September

Not the most democratic of sports, polo has been made more so in this country chiefly through the efforts of George H. ("Pete") Bostwick, best-known of American amateur jockeys.

His low-priced matches on his field at Westbury, Long Island—all the profits go to charity—have drawn large crowds of spectators to a sport that for years was labeled: "For the rich only."

The Hurlingham Club, ruling body of the sport in England and once so exclusive that it limited spectators to members and their friends, has dropped the bars, admitted the general public, built a large concrete stand which has not cut down the gate.

Matches between Great Britain and the United States have been held intermittently since 1886. Rivalry for the International Challenge Cup is considered the greatest single factor in the growth of polo not only in this country, but all over the world.

Invaded England

Last year an American team, headed by Seymour H. Knox, invaded England, won two of the four outstanding tournaments of the British season, and were defeated in two others. The team of Knox, Harold E. Talbott, Jr., Elmer J. Boeseke, Jr., and William Post was the first American four to win the Champion Cup, England's equivalent to our own Open Championship, played on Long Island in September.

Last week, definite announcement was made that Britain would send over a team of twenty-eight-goal strength to try for the U. S. Open.

The team: Capt. M. P. Ansell of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, rated at six goals, No. 1; Ernest Tyrrell-Martin, formerly of the 16/5th Lancers, rated at seven goals, No. 2; Capt. P. B. Sanger of India, rated at eight goals, No. 3; and Capt. Humphrey Guinness of the Royal Scots Greys, rated at seven goals, back.

Widely known in India, Captain Sanger is a member of the Maharajah of Kashmir's team now playing in England. Captain Guinness was a leading member of the last British international team which challenged unsuccessfully for the International Cup in 1930 at Meadow Brook. His long hitting and rugged horsemanship provided one of the greatest threats the Cup-defenders faced.

Played Polo Here

Tyrrell-Martin, product of British polo, has played most of his recent polo in the United States as a member of the Del Monte Polo Club of California where his handicap is seven goals.

The Open Championship has been won once by British players. In 1910, the Ranelagh Club of London won the National Championship. The title has gone out of the country on two other occasions, both times to Argentine teams. In 1922, and again in 1931, Argentina won.

Brawn Wins at Poughkeepsie

Ky Ebright's Unorthodox California Crew Beats Gallant Cornell Boat in Most Exciting Regatta in Years—Experts Confounded Again

Keystone

Cornell (extreme right) *making a determined but unsuccessful bid to beat California* (extreme left) *in final mile at Poughkeepsie*

Cornellians cursed three-hundred-pound Mike Bogo at Poughkeepsie last week. Bogo, whose job it is to fire the signal-bombs on top of the railroad bridge, signifying the winner of the four-mile intercollegiate crew-race on the Hudson, shot five bombs at the end of one of the most grueling contests in Poughkeepsie history.

The Cornell boat—a five-to-one shot before the race—was in the fifth lane, and Bogo thought Jim Wray's underrated sweep-swingers had won. California was in lane number one, and the actual winner by three-fifths of a second in the second fastest time ever made over the four-mile course: 18:52. The 1928 California crew set the record in 18:35 3-5.

Almost Another Upset

California's ten-foot victory, the third consecutive triumph for bespectacled Ky Ebright's unorthodox Golden Bears, was announced only after thousands of hysterical Cornellians had left the river, confident their crew had scored an upset.

Stanley Woodward, writing in the New York *Herald Tribune*, called it the "most blood-and-thunder, callithumpian climax that has been enacted on the Hudson since Navy and Washington went after each other in 1923."

Most disappointing showing was that made by Penn. The crew that had sprinted to victory over all its early-season opponents finished sixth in a field of seven at Poughkeepsie.

The race over, experts in the smallest, wettest crowd that has seen a Poughkeepsie regatta in years, went home convinced of two things: California has a strangle-hold on the country's crew-championship, rowing tenets mean nothing.

The great Cornell crews coached by "Pop" Courtney were orthodox in their stroking, using their arms as straps, pulling the oar-shaft into the body only after the slide and shoulders had been used up. Ky Ebright's winning California crew of 1932 exploded this theory, using a leg-and-arm stroke, instead of rowing with a swing.

The skinny, nervous little ex-Washington coxswain, Ebright, was laughed at, pitied, when he told the experts in 1932 that his men would win with their short, snappy leg-and-arm drive. They did and went on to victory in the Olympics.

Shocked the Experts

Shocking as this method was to the experts, the latter were forced to concede that California form wasn't so important as California brawn.

Using too high a beat at the start, Washington was unable to catch up with Cornell at the finish, ending in third place with Navy fourth. Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Columbia finished in that order.

As reporters in the press-section heard the five bombs, signifying a Cornell victory, one of them said: "Well, Braddock won, why not Cornell?"

Grantland Rice—"The troubadour who wrote 'California, Here I Come' seems to have known his stuff. The West Coast won on the water at Poughkeepsie as it won on land in Boston. But it was Cornell that stuck within three-fifths of a second as California finished first. And three-fifths of a second is an eyelash after four heart-breaking miles."

Robert F. Kelley, in the New York *Times*—"There have never been more tightly-fought races over that four-mile course, and there have been very few that even matched to-day's. . . . A truly brilliant evening of racing."

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Wall Street Disturbed, But Hopeful

Altho the President's Tax Message Was Upsetting, Long Pull Optimism Prevails; Credit Inflation Is Assumed; A.B.A. President Hecht Is Confident of Satisfactory Legislation

Wall Street's increasing indifference to developments at Washington was abruptly shelved last week when the President announced his startling tax proposals and simultaneously called again for death sentences, plus punitive taxation, for utility holding-companies. The political implications of the tax message were even more disturbing to financial sentiment than the confiscatory and profit-curtailing features of the tax program.

An upset in the previously placid and firm stock market, led by shares of the most prosperous industrial companies, was a natural consequence. Doubtless the first effect would have been greater if there had not been accompanying indication that immediate legislation is unlikely.

The early reaction of the market-place to the President's outgiving was a feeling that an untimely new obstacle had been suddenly set up in the way of returning business and investment confidence. A new uncertainty as to individual and corporate taxation was seen combined with a still more restrictive one having to do with the President's own political purposes and attitude toward the business order which is opposing his policies.

Of the specific tax proposals, only one gave Wall Street concern. That was the application of the graduated tax principle to corporation profits. It was cynically assumed at once that the suggested tax running up to 16⅔ per cent. would be only a beginning, and that recurring advances in the higher rates hereafter would mean progressive penalization of size and prosperity. From the stock-market view-point, of course, this seemed to threaten not only injustice, which might be borne, but also cumulative destruction of corporation earning-power.

The tax threat, however, was recognized as a matter of the future. Chiefly it was the imagined or possible political significance of the President's message that gave Wall Street a chill.

Seeing Inflation

Notwithstanding the chill, sedate optimism for the long pull remains obvious in most financial quarters. Coupled with it is sustained indifference to current evidences of trade recession. The latter, to be sure, is quite seasonal, but the market's general steadiness in spite of it is being more and more widely accepted as a reflection of the influence of credit inflation. Both as an explanation of the upward price-trend since March and as a basis for present bullishness, assumption that such inflation is an active and dependable leaven in the situation is now much in evidence.

The assumption is an easy one, but it remains to be proved. It is true that the huge total of bank reserves represents a surplus of unused credit such as, in the past, has always preceded and facilitated security-market expansion after a long period of slump and inertia. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the mere presence of the surplus is sufficient to produce the expansion in the absence of stimulating improvement elsewhere in the financial and industrial scene.

© Underwood

Rudolf S. Hecht

The supply of available credit was ample, and more than ample a year ago, yet Wall Street employment of it has diminished in the absence of confidence-breeding betterment in fundamental business conditions. Borrowings on securities are materially less now than then. Supply, of itself, neither produced industrial demand nor boomed the stock market. Yet a considerable body of Wall Street opinion expects it to do so in the near future.

It will be safer, perhaps, to watch agricultural and trade developments than to depend upon the pressure of idle capital alone to produce bullish market results. Fulfilment of the present promise of good crops, and a quickening of the durable-goods industries, would seem to be the chief requisites for autumn business recovery and for a livelier Wall Street demand for funds.

Less Perturbed

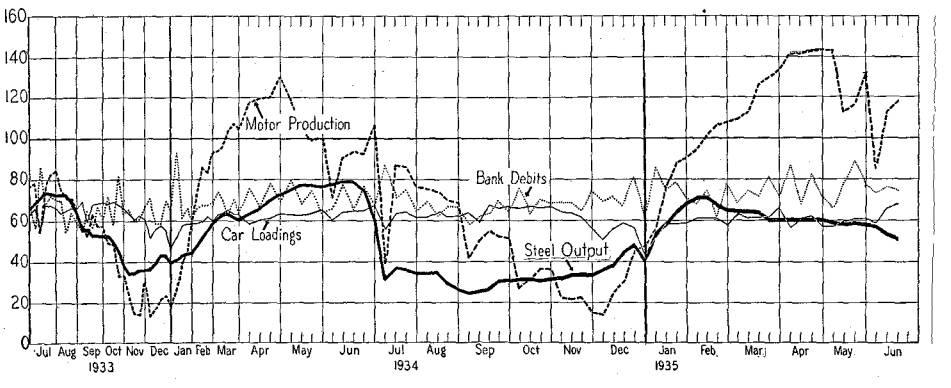
Bankers are happier over the Eccles banking-bill situation. Altho the President has reiterated his desire for its early passage in its present form, it was indicated last week that, in one way or another, the objectionable Title 2 may be sidetracked and left for Congress to deal with at its next session. Such postponement would not be conclusive, but it would be highly agreeable to the banking fraternity as a whole.

Apart from the possible deferment, however, various leading bankers have been showing for a fortnight that their apprehension as to the bill has lessened. Without saying so, they have given intimations of confidence that the more disturbing provisions of the proposed law will be considerably modified, if not deleted, before its passage by the Senate.

Noteworthy evidence of this was provided by Rudolf S. Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association, in an address to students of banking at Rutgers University. Said Mr. Hecht:

"I am optimistic enough to believe that before you finish your course here we will have banking legislation in fairly satisfactory shape in Washington. . . . When we get a banking bill it will be not far from what bankers want, and will be in the interest of the country. Senators have found it hard to believe that bankers would approach banking legislation in the public's interest, but I think they are now convinced."

Made publicly by such an authority, the statement would seem significant. It implies expectation, perhaps assurance, of delay and temperate study of the controversial features of the Eccles bill.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending June 15

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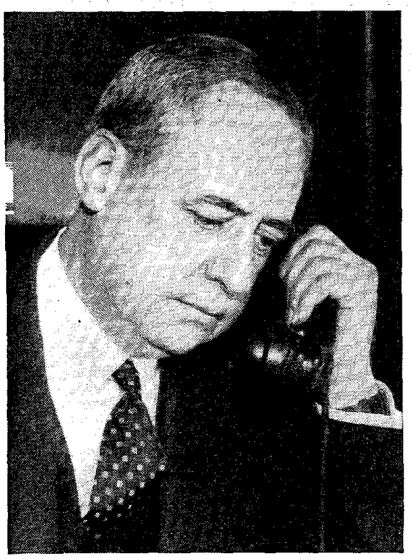
Market Not Gay's Sole Interest

New President of the Stock Exchange More Concerned Over Unemployed and the Plight of Youth Than Stock Quotations

BY LOUIS A. DEBORD

Charles R. Gay, the new President of the New York Stock Exchange, is a kindly gentleman, and one who is singularly blessed with a sense of humor. He is a well-rounded human being; vitally interesting. In his personality are combined courtesy, frankness, and intellectual honesty. He is possessed of a social conscience that would surprize many of Wall Street's critics.

He seems to be less interested in the question of whether stocks are off from one



© International

Charles R. Gay

o three points, or up one to three points, han in the problem of how this country is oing to find jobs for its unemployed.

He is particularly interested in the plight f youth. "Since I became President of the xchange," he said, "I have received hunlreds of letters, from people in all parts of he country, asking me to find jobs for their ons or their daughters. They tell me that heir sons or their daughters have been out f high school, or college, for from one to hree years, and have never been able to nd employment. I wish I could help them. t is tragic that youth, with its high hopes, hould find the doors to opportunity closed.

"But, at the moment, all I can say is that e must rely upon continued business imrovement to create jobs for these young eople—and for others, to whom unemploy-ent is no less tragic."

Born in Brooklyn

Measured vertically, there are six feet nd one-half inch of Mr. Gay. In terms of eight, there are 192 pounds of him. Born Brooklyn, sixty years ago next Septemer, the son of an importer of English tinlate, in an era when "you put on a tinoof, and it lasted forever," he grew up thin sight of New York Harbor, and his ome to-day is in the Ditmas Park district f Brooklyn.

He loves the sea. Yet his love of the sea is secondary to a love of the soil. Gardening is one of two forms of recreation which occupy much of his leisure, and, in the warm months, he delights to work with the flowers in the garden at his summer home in Huntington, Long Island. He is especially interested in Alpine and rock plants. His other recreation, acquired in boyhood, is photography.

Fond of the Opera

He is fond of music, particularly the opera, and "moderately fond" of the theater. "The movies," he said, "leave me cold." He reads and rereads Conrad, Dickens, Kipling. Yet his taste in fiction is as catholic as his sense of humor is delightful. He reads "western and detective stories for relaxation—at times, when I don't feel like rereading 'Lord Jim,' or 'A Tale of Two Cities,' or 'The Light That Failed.'"

Mr. Gay is fully aware of the public's interest in the Stock Exchange, and of the fact that many people throughout the country look upon the brokers of the financial community as pirates and freebooters.

Continuing his statement of the case for the Exchange, Mr. Gay added:

Sole Reason for Exchange

"There are many things to be said for the Exchange, altho they are all really subheadings under the one point that the sole reason for the existence of the Exchange is to provide a liquid market for securities. By maintaining a liquid market, we enable banks, business men, and corporations to invest a portion of their surplus in other businesses. In that way they are able to diversify their investments, and to sell their securities whenever they need money.

"Again, a new development of applied science may give us a manufacture as novel and as revolutionary as radio, or electric refrigeration. It may take a million dollars to finance a company to manufacture that product; and it will be exceedingly difficult to get one man to put up a million dollars. But it would not be difficult to get a thousand men to put up a thousand dollars each, particularly in view of the fact that the Exchange would provide them with a liquid market for their stocks."

Proud of His Profession

Mr. Gay is "proud to be a broker, proud to be a member of the New York Stock Exchange." And it is a matter of satisfaction to him that the regulations, prescribed by the Federal Government, are "largely the rules and practises which have governed this Exchange."

"Those rules may not always have been written," he said. "Some of them have not been written. But the principles behind them are the principles of business conduct to which the New York Stock Exchange has consistently adhered."

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Sydney Rayner, handsome young artist now singing with the Chicago Opera Company at the Hippodrome, New York City, has the distinction of being the first American tenor to sing "Carmen" at the Opéra-Comique, Paris, with the spoken dialog version as it is given in the French capital.

Leading tenor of this French national theater, Mr. Rayner comes from New Orleans, received his chief training in Italy, and made his début in "La Bohème," in Rome, in 1927. He has mastered thirty operas in three languages, comes home every year to tour the country, this time with the San Carlo Company, and will go abroad again in August.

Dr. Mary L. Jobe Akeley, widow of the naturalist and explorer, is admirably fitted for the lone African safari on which she set sail from New York on June 19. One of America's leading outdoor women, she is resourceful, a capable organizer, of a level, even temperament and good disposition.

Wide World

Author, educator, explorer, she was married to Carl Akeley in 1924, accompanied him on his last expedition in Africa, completed his work when he died there in 1926. This time she will live mostly alone in a green tent in the Transvaal and southern Rhodesia to collect material for the American Museum of Natural History. Of moderate height, fairly plump, Doctor Akeley started exploring in 1914, in the Canadian Rockies. She was born in Tappan, Ohio, in 1886.

Alexander W. Weddell, tall, gray-haired, handsome American Ambassador to the Argentine, who helped to rush through the Chaco peace negotiations as collapse threatened, grows what is claimed to be the best mint-bed in Buenos Aires—from a shoot taken from a mint-bed which was planted originally by George Washington.

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Virginian, typical gentleman of the old school, known for his suave manner, sense of humor, Mr. Weddell was sent to Denmark as Secretary in 1908; since then has served in Zanzibar, Italy, Greece, Syria, Egypt, India, Mexico. He retired in 1928, was sent to Buenos Aires in 1933.

Writing and research are his hobbies; square-jawed, bespectacled, he was graduated from George Washington University. He is fifty-nine years old.

Cartoonists

As They See Themselves

Guy R. Spencer—The first Bryan campaign is some months past. Boy, eighteen, just out of high school in Nebraska town, borrows $100 to learn to be a newspaper artist. Job as all-around artist and cartoonist for the Lincoln (Nebraska) *Evening News* for a while.

Secures position on home-town weekly, the Falls City (Nebraska) *Journal*, drawing cartoons on chalk plates, and casting cuts in casting box of his own construction. Five dollars a week. Finally lands on the Omaha *World-Herald*, is still there.

Made cartoons for W. J. Bryan's *Commoner* during most of its existence. Member Nebraska Game, Forestation and Parks Commission. Married. Four children, five grandchildren—last count.

Regrets job interferes with pursuit of hobbies, a few of which are FISHING (the capitals are his), hunting, making trout-flies and split-bamboo rods, automobile touring, etc., etc.

Gay B. Shepperson is the only woman State Works Progress Administrator named by President Roosevelt under the set-up to spend $4,800,000,000. She has brown hair streaked with silver, flashing brown, bespectacled eyes, and employs a directness of manner in dealing with her 4,000 coworkers in Georgia.

Miss Shepperson, tho born in Virginia, "loves Georgia and would like to have time to raise blue delphiniums." Between trips to Washington, she delights in digging in her garden, exercising her cocker-spaniel, Whimsey. She has supported herself since she was sixteen, has dispensed more than $56,000,000 since July, 1933, serving as Civil Works Administrator in Georgia.

Lucrezia Bori's appointment as one of the twenty-six directors—with Mrs. August Belmont the only other woman—of the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York is a tribute at once to her brilliant artistic career with the company, and her remarkably successful efforts as chairman of the campaign for maintaining the opera in 1933 and 193

The first singer in active service at t "Met" to become one of its directors, M Bori, dark-eyed, lyric-soprano, was bo in Valencia, Spain, made her début Rome in 1908, her first appearance w the "Met" during its Paris visit in 191 She first sang in America in "Manon L caut" in 1912. Her throat operated on 1915, Miss Bori did not sing again in N York until 1921.

James L. O'Neill, smiling, twinkli brown-eyed successor to Donald R. Ric berg as head of the skeletonized NRA, told reporters: "I'm not a glamourous fellow; you newspaper men looking for color and excitement won't find it in me: I'm pretty dull." Operating Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, he has bec in Washington since December, as contr officer of the NRA, handling its financ personnel, and office procedure.

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Mr. O'Neill is fifty-four years old, lives Short Hills, New Jersey. He is marrie has three children; tho a Republican never has been active in politics.

What's the Name, Please?

Beauchamp Urquhart Colclough—British rear-admiral—very simple; just *beech'am er'cut coke'ly.*

Bethune—Scottish baronet—not *bethoon'*, as you might imagine, but *beet'n.*

Cottesloe—British baron—just *cots'low.*

Dalhousie—15th Earl of—not *dalhoo'zy*, but *dal-how'zy.*

Dalzell—family name, Earl of Carnwath—disregard spelling; it's *dee-ell.*

De Saumarez (Sir James) }—
De Sausmarez (Sir Havilland) }
both of Guernsey—as if spelled *som'er-eez.*

Hereford—premier viscount of England—like the county and cattle therefrom, it's *her'i-ford.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 24: As of June 22, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Extension of Excise Taxes—A resolution (H.J. Res. 324) to extend for two years existing excise taxes which would expire June 30 and July 31 of this year was introduced in the House by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. The resolution would extend similarly the three-cent postage rate on first-clase mail.

The excise taxes which would be continued as under present law include these on the following items: lubricating oil, brewers' wort, etc., grape concentrate, imported petroleum, etc., imported coal, imported lumber, imported copper, tires and tubes, toilet preparations, furs, jewelry, auto-trucks, other autos, auto accessories, radios and phonographs, mechanical refrigerators, sporting goods, firearms, etc., cameras, etc., matches, chewing-gum, electrical energy, gasoline, telephone and telegraph messages, etc., transfer of bonds, conveyances, oil by pipe-line, issues of bonds, issues of stock, stock transfers, produce futures, and admissions.

These taxes combined with revenues from the three-cent postage rate are expected to return to the Government's coffers for the ensuing year a total of approximately $500,000,000.

* * *

Alcohol Control—The Federal Alcohol Control Administration would be created as a division in the Treasury Department under a bill (H.R. 8539) introduced in the House by Representative Doughton, of North Carolina. An Administrator would be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate at a salary of $10,000 per year.

The Administrator, who cannot be engaged in or financially interested in any alcoholic-beverage business, is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations "to carry out his powers and duties," subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under the terms of the bill an occupational tax of $10 per year would be levied on persons carrying on any of the following businesses:

(1) Importing of distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages; (2) selling or shipping for sale in interstate or foreign commerce distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages imported into this country; (3) distillers of distilled spirits, producers of wine and producers of malt beverages; (4) rectifiers and blenders of distilled spirits or wines; (5) reselling at wholesale distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages; and (6) anyone not included in the foregoing who holds a basic permit under the Act.

Permits would be required for operation of any liquor business.

The bill stipulates various unfair trade practises, and sets up penalties for violations.

* * *

Second Deficiency Appropriations—Last of the annual appropriation bills, this measure (H.R. 8554), introduced in the House by Representative Buchanan, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, carries a total of $224,477,561. Of this amount $50,375,899 is for general supplemental and deficiency appropriations, $592,469 is for judgments and authorized claims, and $173,509,192 is for general public works, all listed as supplemental.

The Appropriations Committee reduced the budget estimates from $356,665,601 to $224,477,561, or by $132,188,040. To achieve these reductions, it eliminated $23,862,750 as payment to Philippine currency reserve. It lopped off $20,000,000 from the $40,000,000 estimate for paid-in surplus, Federal Land Banks.

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE Committee Referred To	HOUSE Committee Amendments	HOUSE Date Rep't'd To House	HOUSE House Floor Amendments	HOUSE Final Action	SENATE Committee Referred To	SENATE Committee Amendments	SENATE Date Rep't'd To Senate	SENATE Senate Floor Amendments	SENATE Final Action	Conference President: Conference Rep't Approved	Conference President: President's Signature
1	2 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BONUS						Passed					Passed		Veto
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	5-7	(18)	5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-7	
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-26	
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-1	
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-5-10	
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Cary	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	5-24	....	....
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Ludlow	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	5-31	....	....
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.													
Buchanan	HR8554	Appro.	(a)	6-19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed					Passed	S-4-5	
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE						Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(b)	6-19	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed					Passed	S-5-21	
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT						Passed					Passed	S-5-23	
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Mead	S5	I.C.	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	5-28	....	....
Copeland													
HOLDING CO'S.	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Passed	....	....
Rayburn	S2796	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	6-11	....	....
Wheeler						Passed							
AAA AMEND.	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	6-18	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jones						Passed					Passed	S-4-11	
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	H-4-11	4-19
Doughton						Passed							
RIVERS AND HARBORS	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	4-9	Comm.	(c)	6-17	....	....	....	....
Mansfield						Passed					Passed		
NRA EXTENSION	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	5-14	None	6-14
Clark						Passed							
AIR-MAIL SERVICE	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	....	....	....	....
Mead						Passed							
WAR-PROFITS	HR5529	M. A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	4-9	(14)	(18)	(d)	....	....	....	....
McSwain	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pope													
FARM-TENANT	HR7018	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jones	S2367	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(e)	....	....	....
Bankhead						Passed							
BANKING	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	5-9	Bank'g	(22)	....	....	....	....	....
Steagall	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher						Passed					Passed		
LABOR BOARD	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(f)	6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	5-16	....	....
Wagner						Passed							
COMMODITY EXCHANGE	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jones													
TRANSPORT													
Huddleston													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler											Passed		
Bus. Truck	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	4-16	....	....
						Passed					Passed		
Coordinator	SJRes112	I.C.	(g)	(g)	None	6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	6-10	None	6-14
TAXES						Passed							
Doughton	HJRes 324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	6-17	Fin.	(h)	6-20	....	....	....	....
LIQUOR	HR8539	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Doughton													

Notes on the Chart:

(a) Committee amendments are incorporated in the digest of the bill (See first column on this page.)

(b) The Senate voted to permit employers maintaining private pension plans to be exempted from Federal pension levies, defeated voluntary annuities, and approved payment of $15 per month per person over sixty-five to States without pension plans until July 1, 1937.

(c) The Senate added various construction projects.

(d) Amended variously by Military Affairs Committee and re-referred to Senate Finance Committee.

(e) The Senate took up the Farm Tenant bill June 19 a second time.

(f) The House removed the amendment placing the Board under the Labor Department, and added an amendment forbidding the Board to fix as a collective bargaining unit a group of employees of more than one employer.

(g) The Senate Coordinator resolution was not referred to Committee but was approved by the House as a substitute for the House resolution, which had been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(h) The Senate Finance Committee limited the tax extension to one year.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

She's Been There.—"I heard your daughter speaks Esperanto. Does she speak it fluently?"

"Just like a native."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

No Charge.—"Where did you get the plot of your second novel?"

"From the film version of my first!"—*New York Daily Mirror.*

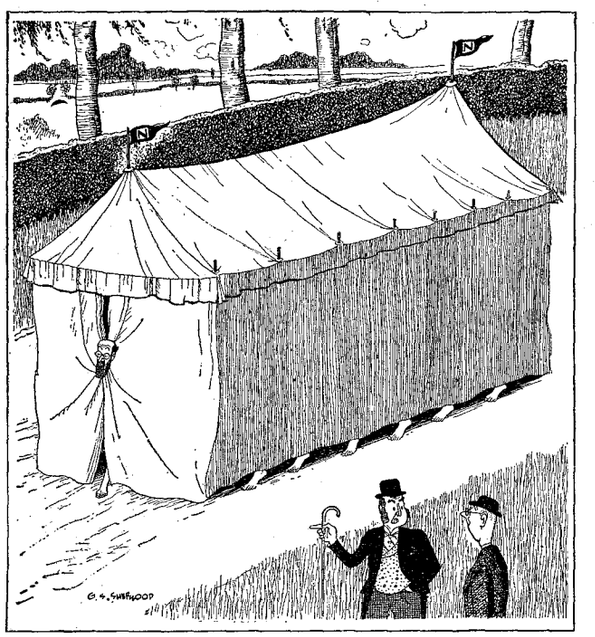
Had Enough.—"If you are tired of dancing, let us sit down and have a little tête-à-tête."

"No, thank you. After such a big supper I really couldn't eat a thing."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

All in All, a Bad Job.—"There's only one thing worse than trying to shave with a razor after the wife has sharpened a pencil with it."

"And what's that?"

"Trying to write with the pencil."—*Pearson's.*



The Nudist Colony Go Hiking

—London Opinion

Thought During a Trailer.—

The film that irks and bores you now
Last week was next week's Pip and Wow.

—*New York Herald Tribune.*

She's All Going.—"Ah wants a ticket for Virginia," said Mose.

"What part?" asked the ticket agent.

"All of her, cap'n. Dat's her watchin' my suitcase."—*U.S.S. West Virginia Mountaineer.*

Worse Than Ever.—FIRST GOSSIP—"Why did they separate?"

SECOND GOSSIP—"Nobody knows."

FIRST GOSSIP—"Oh, how terrible!"—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Trouble Both Ways.—An Australian barrister tells of a black fellow charged in a country town with stealing. His solicitor decided to put him in the box to give evidence on his own behalf. The magistrate, being doubtful if he understood the nature of an oath, undertook to examine him on the point.

"Jacky," he said, "you know what will happen to you if you tell a lie?"

"My oath, boss," replied Jacky, "me go down below—burn long time."

"Quite right," replied the magistrate. "And do you know what will happen if you tell the truth?"

"Yes, boss. We lose 'em case."—*Sydney Herald.*

Super-Fresh.—EGG PEDLER (to wife)—"Sufferin' snakes, Florabel, you sold the wrong eggs to that last woman."

WIFE—"How so?"

PEDLER—"You sold her some of that lot we dated September 10, and it's only September 1 now."—*Country Gentleman.*

Hinglish 'Umor.—"What a big family you have, Mrs. Jones," said the visitor.

"Yes'm. And the funny thing is that all the names begin with a haitch. There's 'Orace, 'Erbert, 'Enry, 'Ugh, 'Ubert, 'Arold, 'Arriet and 'Etty—all except the last one, and we 'ad 'er named Halice."—*Troy Times Record.*

Great Change.—"I'm glad to find you as you are," said the old friend. "Your great wealth hasn't changed you."

"Well," replied the candid millionaire, "it has changed me in one thing. I'm now 'eccentric' where I used to be impolite, and 'delightfully witty' where I used to be rude."—*The Friend.*

Now Tell Me.—A very nice old lady had a few words to say to her granddaughter.

"My dear," said the old lady, "I wish you would do something for me. I wish you would promise me never to use two words. One is swell and the other is lousy. Would you promise me that?"

"Why sure, Granny," said the girl. "What are the words?"—*Boston Globe.*

Speedy.—RAILROAD AGENT—"Here's another farmer who is suing us on account of his cows."

OFFICIAL—"One of our trains has killed them, I suppose?"

AGENT—"No, he claims our trains go by so slow that the passengers lean out the windows and milk the cows when they go by."—*Annapolis Log.*

Where Were We?—Leslie Howard insists that it once happened in a London theater where he was getting experience in repertory. The company put on different shows every night and sometimes two different shows a day. This was most confusing to the cast.

One afternoon Howard forgot his lines and rushed backstage to the company director. "Quick," the star asked, "what's my line?"

"Quick," the director returned, "what's the play?"—*New York Post.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Ours Too.—p-con comefgady: "Ima. (write ss And thus tersely she expressed my sentiments.—*Brooklyn paper.*

As Usual.—A capacity audience is expected to throng the High School Auditorium to witness a most unusual and enervating entertainment.—*Bristol (Conn.) Paper.*

Family Heirloom.—Her father will clasp the perfectly matched string of pearls about her neck which was once her mother's, before he escorts her to the church.—*Boston paper.*

Horticultural Frankenstein.—The cutworm, that menace to tomato growers and also to many other species of vegetables, is again making its appearance.—*Brockton (N. Y.) paper.*

Wait—We'll Get Our Pencil.—A person who is now 20 years old and who sleeps about eight hours each night, has 16 years of sleep ahead of him, if he lives to the age of 7.—*Bradford (Pa.) paper.*

Yum.—"No change in policies," ——— said to-day. "It's the same restaurant, with the same staff, and the same ideals of quick service and good, well cooked wood as in the past."—*Bend (Ore.) paper.*

Crime Note.—It is true that there are more bicycle thefts than previously—as matter of fact there are fewer—but this is a kind of crime that makes a cop want to sit on the curb and cry.—*Tampa (Fla.) paper.*

Swell Party!—The entire program given by the visiting club was greatly enjoyed. Mrs. ——— ———, a nigh club song girl, was shot to death. Refreshments were served by the hostesses.—*Monticello (Indiana) paper.*

Prodigy.—A daughter was born Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. ———. She resides with her niece, Mrs. ———. She takes a keen interest in affairs of the day, reads the newspapers, does housework and enjoys an occasional automobile ride.—*Springfield (Mass.) paper.*

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